

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 123.]

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*Communications for this Magazine should, in future, be addressed to Mr. Richard Phillips, No. 6, New Bridge-street; where it will in future be published.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following statement of progress made in public works may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your readers:—

The outward-bound West India dock is excavating, and will, it is expected, in the course of next year, be ready for ships to load therein.

The London Dock in Wapping, for the accommodation of shipping from all ports (the East and West Indies excepted), is likely to be opened before New Year's Day. The completion of the wharf, warehouses, and entrance, have not kept pace with that of the dock, which was finished more than a month ago.—Three feet of water has been let into it, in order to try and accustom the foundation.

The East India Dock, at Blackwall, is excavating with all possible dispatch; the steam-engine-house and apparatus is erected, and every impediment in the way of the contractor is now removed. The utmost exertion will be used to have it ready for to receive shipping by Christmas in the next year. The Brunswick Dock, late Messrs. Perry and Wells's, is purchased by the Company, for the East India shipping outward bound—it is to be deepened and extended. The following are the dimensions of those different stupendous works:

West India Dock for unloading 2600 feet long, 510 feet wide, or 30 acres.—Ditto for loading, 2600 feet long, 400 feet wide, or 24 acres.—Western entrance basin, 6 acres—Eastern entrance basin, 2 acres.

London Dock for unloading, 1262 feet long, 690 feet wide, or 20 acres.—Ditto for loading, not settled.—Two basins, not settled.

East India Dock for unloading, 1410 feet long, 560 feet wide, or 18 acres.—Ditto for loading, not settled.—One entrance basin 2½ acres.

The Commercial Road, an appendage to the docks, is three miles long exactly, from the Royal Exchange to the entrance gate of the West India dock wall.—It is to be paved, and will be most completely and substantially finished next summer. The traffic on it, in the meanwhile, is not

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in the least impeded. The tolls taken weekly are from 80l. to 100l. and will be increased, by the Act, when the paving is two-thirds laid down; and the trust have further to collect two shillings and sixpence in the pound on all rents of houses, built and building, within certain limits of the road (100 feet), towards lighting, watching, cleansing and watering. This concern will cost nearly 100,000l. which is all subscribed for, and the division of the profits, like the dock concerns, is limited to 10l. per cent. An additional branch, to lead to the East India docks, is to be formed, at a separate expence of 20,000l.

The Grand Junction Canal is, at length, nearly finished; only 700 yards of the tunnel at Bliworth remains to be completed, and the embankment at Wolverton has proceeded on with more expedition than was expected—but the committee are obliged to make another call upon the proprietors for 150,000l

J. R. R.

Nov. 26, 1804.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE just seen an interesting letter from Dr. YEATES, whom I previously knew to be a warm friend of Mr. BACHELOR, from Mr. Bachelor's correspondence with me.

I will only say thus much for myself—that having had the *Village Scenes* sent me by the author, in manuscript, I strongly, though at that time unsuccessfully, recommended the poem for publication. And that on its being published, the author very handsomely accepted my intention, as if I had effected it, and sent me the volume; in which I had the pleasure of finding the PROSPECT of AGRICULTURE, which I had never seen, and which I think (and find one of the best judges of poetry that I know think of it as highly as myself) an admirable poem, and still far superior to that which I had seen. I was also favoured, at the same time, with a very modest and handsome letter.

Though I felt the disappointment of an ineffectual recommendation, I am happy that the GENIUS of the AUTHOR was

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not

not subdued by it; and that neither he nor the public has suffered any other loss than that of the delay. And, to say nothing more, the local advantages of the gentleman in whom Mr. Bachelor has deservedly found a zealous friend, have, in all probability, more than compensated the first failure of success, much as I regretted it.

I am, Sir,  
 Woodbridge, Yours sincerely,  
 Dec. 6, 1804. CAPEL LOFFT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS you have formerly admitted some remarks on the subject of longevity\* you will perhaps find room for a continuation of them.

Longevity does not appear to be restricted to any particular climates; for remarkable instances of it may be produced both from very hot and very cold countries, though certainly they appear to have been more numerous in temperate climes. It is highly probable, that the human frame is so constituted, as to adapt itself easily to the atmosphere and peculiarities of the country in which it receives life, or even into which it is afterwards removed. Thus France and Sweden are countries differing materially in soil and climate, the general mode of life of the inhabitants is likewise very different, yet the usual rate of mortality has been found nearly the same in both, being about one in thirty-five per annum. Men can live equally well under very different circumstances; it is sudden changes that are injurious, and temperate climates, being less liable to such changes, are found to be most favourable to the continuance of life. There are, however, in almost every country, particular districts more favourable to the health of the inhabitants than others; and the cause of this superiority is chiefly a free circulation of air, uncontaminated with the noxious vapours and exhalations which destroy its purity in other parts: thus hilly districts are almost universally found more healthy than low and marshy places.

Of 145 persons who are recorded to have lived to the age of 120 years and upwards, more than half were inhabitants of Great Britain, viz.

63 of England and Wales,  
 23 of Scotland,  
 29 of Ireland,  
 30 of Other countries.

\* Monthly Magazine, Vol. iv. page 346, and Vol. viii. page 794.

The number of instances in Scotland, compared with those of England, appears to have been more than twice the proportion of the population, which certainly seems to shew that the climate of the former is very favourable to long life.

It is a fact pretty well established, that more males are born than females; it is also well known, that, in almost every form which animal life assumes, the male appears to possess a somewhat superior degree of bodily strength to the female. From these circumstances it might be expected that the number of males living would be found greater than that of females, and that in general they would enjoy a greater duration of life: the contrary, however, has been asserted, and evidence produced which appeared to justify such an opinion; but it seems probable, that in forming the accounts from which the number of females living appeared greater than that of the males, sufficient attention was not paid to the number of males engaged chiefly abroad in the army and navy, and of the emigrations to foreign parts being chiefly of males. That the apparent deficiency in this country arose from these causes, is, I think, shewn by the result of the late enumeration; in which, including soldiers and seamen, the totals of males and females appeared nearly equal, the latter exceeding the former by less than one in a hundred; a difference that may be easily accounted for from the number of males who leave this country for the East and West Indies, and other foreign parts. In America, which receives a considerable part of the emigrants who reduce the male population of the European states, the total of males appears greater than that of the females, being nearly in the proportion of one hundred males to ninety-six females; so that it is highly probable, if correct accounts could be had of the real number of males and females belonging to any country, they would be found nearly equal; and the greater number of males born would appear a provision for the greater destruction of male lives by war, navigation, and various casualties. That the male constitution is naturally more durable than that of females, may be inferred from the preceding account of 145 persons who have attained unusually great age, more than two-thirds of the number being males; but the greater mortality from adventitious causes, which brings the numbers of each sex near to equality, renders the expectations of life likewise nearly equal.

Longevity has been supposed to be in a great



great degree hereditary, and as weakness and disease are frequently so, it appears very probable that the constitution of body and disposition of mind best adapted for duration may prevail much more in some families than in others. Dr. Rush says he has not found a single instance of a person who had lived to be eighty years of age who was not descended from long-lived ancestors; it is certain, however, there have been in this country many persons who have exceeded eighty years, who did not know that any of their family were remarkable for longevity. The form of the individual appears of more importance. Moderate sized and well proportioned persons have certainly the best chance of long life. There are, however, a few instances of persons of a different description having attained considerable age. Mary Jones, who died, in 1773, at Wem in Shropshire, aged 100 years, was only two feet eight inches in height, very deformed and lame; and James McDonald, who died, near Cork, 20th August, 1760, aged 117, was seven feet six inches high.

Matrimony, if not entered into too early, appears to be very conducive to health and long life, the proportion of unmarried persons attaining great age being remarkably small. Dr. Rush says, that in the course of his enquiries he met with only one person beyond eighty years of age who had never been married. This is a very limited remark; Mrs. Malton, who died in 1733, aged 105; Ann Kerney, who died the same year, aged 110; Martha Dunridge, who died in 1752, in the 100th year of her age; and Mrs. Warren, who died in 1753, aged 104, had never been married; and in the list prefixed to Sir John Sinclair's Essay on Longevity, of pensioners in Greenwich Hospital who were upwards of eighty years of age, there are sixteen who were never married: the same list, however, contains five times as many persons who had been married, and other accounts are in a still greater proportion.

The Chinese erect triumphal or honorary arches to the memory of persons who have lived a century, thinking, that without a sober and virtuous life it is impossible to attain so great an age. Temperance is certainly the best security of health; and no man can reasonably expect to live long who impairs the vital powers by excess, which converts the most natural and beneficial enjoyments into the most certain means of destruction. The few instances of individuals who, notwithstanding their licentious mode of life, have attained considerable age, cannot be put in compa-

risson with the immense number whose lives have been materially shortened by such indulgences. Dr. Fothergill observes, that "the due regulation of the passions perhaps contributes more to health and longevity than any of the other non-naturals;" and the due regulation of the passions constitutes the most important part, if it is not the very essence, of a virtuous course of life.

The cheerful and contented are certainly more likely to enjoy good health and long life, than persons of irritable and fretful dispositions; therefore whatever tends to promote good humour and innocent hilarity, must have a beneficial influence in this respect; and persons whose attention is much engaged on serious subjects, should endeavour to preserve a relish for cheerful recreations\*.

J. J. G.

Nov. 22, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is universally acknowledged, that nothing in the English constitution is more valuable than the institution of juries; it must therefore be the earnest wish of every friend to his country, that they should preserve the highest degree of respectability in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. This respectability must entirely depend upon the fidelity and exactness with which they discharge their duties; nothing, therefore, ought to be more sacred than the verdicts they give in correspondence with the oaths they take on appointment to the office. The law, perhaps necessarily, admits of a variety of subtleties and fictions in its application; but these ought not to enter into the declaration of twelve plain men, who are

\* From the great age to which many eminent musicians have lived, an inference may be drawn in favour of that pleasing science as conducive to health and long life:

Dr. Child	aged 90
Dr. Turner	... 88
Playford	..... 80
Scarlatti	..... 87
Porpora	..... 82
Tartini	..... 80
Geminiani	.... 96
Rameau	..... 84
Hasse	..... 86
Wagenfeil	... 96
Bach	..... 80
Pepusch	..... 85
Leveridge	..... 83
Farinelli	..... 80
Cervetto	.... 90

supposed to be directed by mere common sense and strict regard to truth. There are, however, certain cases, in which practice has introduced, as appears to me, a dangerous and hurtful violation of this rule; and I beg leave to be allowed to lay my sentiments concerning them before your readers: these are, cases of *suicide*, and *murder by duelling*.

The penalties enjoined by the laws against the crime of suicide incur the imputation of hardship and injustice, as they necessarily fall upon the innocent, and generally distressed, relatives, and mis the criminal. It is therefore not to be wondered at, that the humanity and delicacy of the age should have devised means for eluding the letter of the law; nor of this do I complain—it is the mode by which this is done that I think blameable. I believe it is not within the recollection of any living person, that a case of suicide in the higher, or even the middle ranks of society has produced from the coroner's jury any other verdict than that of lunacy. Yet that, upon a medical or philosophical view, many of these cases warranted no such sentence, is perfectly evident; and when the subject of the inquest is one of the lowest class, the verdict of *felo de se* is not unfrequently returned. But no one can really believe, that in the nature of the case there is any general difference between rich and poor. The verdict of lunacy might perhaps be justified by making it a *legal* maxim, that the act of self-deprivation of life is in itself an act of insanity; but then this verdict ought to be universal. Even then, the objection of putting a law fiction into the mouth of the jury, instead of a plain truth, would remain. As the matter now stands, there frequently is the additional imputation of a partial judgment, violating that equal justice of our laws which is their chief boast. That this is sometimes obtained by corruption, is the common opinion, and I fear too well founded. Were a coroner's jury once, resolutely and honestly (I mean when the circumstances of the case would clearly justify them), to return a verdict of *felo de se* against a suicide of rank, it would probably produce an amendment of the law, and relieve future juries from the temptation to prevaricate.

The conduct of juries in trials of indictment for murder against duellists is a more serious matter; and I confess I am astonished how men of character and consideration can be brought to concur in such a direct violation of their oaths as often appears in these cases. The coroner's inquest seldom hesitates, upon the same evi-

dence of the fact, to bring it in murder. The law, as Blackstone decisively remarks, has, beyond all question, included killing by duel in its definition of murder; indeed, no act of the kind has in it more of that *deliberate intent* which constitutes the essence of the crime. The judge, in his charge, scarcely ever fails to remind the jury, that they are to consider what are the laws of the land, not the laws of honour. Yet the custom of duelling is become so inveterate, and its consequences bear upon so many persons of the superior ranks, that the very judge who has made this exordium, usually comes round to some modification or subterfuge, and inclines (if not actually directs) the jury to soften down their verdict to manslaughter. Now I do not take upon myself to decide how far the rigour of the law should, under the present state of moral sentiment, be put in force against duellists—I am well aware that great difficulties attend the question. But I do not hesitate to assert, that there cannot be a worse way of getting rid of the difficulty, than by what I cannot but regard as an open violation of their sworn duty in the jury. Respectable as the bench of judges may be, their direction or advice ought to have no weight with juries, in opposition to the plain dictates of truth and sense. There is the less motive for jurymen to stretch their consciences in this case, as the constitution has provided a remedy against the severity of the law, by the interposition of the royal pardon. Probably the court is better pleased that the verdict should render unnecessary such an exercise of the prerogative; but it is not for a jury to balance the merit of complaisance against the obligation of duty. If a few verdicts were given conformable to the strict letter of the law, either the execution of the sentence would prove an effectual check to duelling, or the repeated application for the royal mercy would occasion some attempts to improve the police in this point, and to discountenance the practice by other means.

What, however, I am most concerned for, is the sanctity of the jurymen's oath, which requires him "Well and truly to try" the cause, and "a true verdict to give according to the evidence;" and permits no accommodation to temporary expedience, or the prevalent sentiments of the day. There is no office the discharge of which demands a firmer adherence to the rule of right; and of this rule, the letter of the law is here the sole interpreter. If juries once accustom themselves to be led by their own feelings, or the directions of the judges, into determinations  
contrary



contrary to the fair tenor of the evidences, their credit is forfeited, and their utility is at an end.

Yours, &c.

N. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I TOO, Sir, feel extremely well disposed to refer the cause at issue between M. D. and myself to the decision of the impartial readers of the Monthly Magazine, without wishing for any further evidence on either side of the question.

Gratitude, however, for the information which I have received from your correspondent, with respect to physical science, will not permit me to take my final farewell of him without making an observation or two which may, perhaps, not be altogether useless to him in the future controversies which this gentleman's ingenuity and acumen may tempt him in future to participate.

It is not, Sir, to provoke further discussion that I now take up my pen. I have neither time nor inclination for extraneous pursuits, and the remarks which I am about submitting to the perusal of M. D. and your other readers, are too self-evident to admit of doubt or dispute.

My first observation, Sir, is that personalities should always be avoided in controversial discussions.

This is a very obvious truth, a very common-place observation; yet, like many other truths equally simple and obvious, it is too much disregarded by those even whose professed object in their enquiries is the attainment of truth.

I proceed, Sir, to remark, still with the same candid tranquillity with which I began and intend to conclude my letters that the implication in one charge, of two individuals entirely independent of each other, is not justifiable by the laws of sound philosophy, good sense, or good breeding. And I wish further to impress on the mind of M. D. that not only in medicine, or in physical science in general, are facts required for the formation of legitimate conclusions.

Now, Sir, the justice of the above remarks is surely beyond controversy; and M. D. well knows, that the application, in particular instances, of general principles, will be more aptly and duly made, if these principles are not merely assented to, but become the subject of frequent reflection.

I beg leave to express the gratification which M. D. afforded me by stating his

intention of disregarding any further illustration of Brunonian principles. I could not, without much regret, have occasioned any disappointment, even to the angry, although I am ready to believe well meaning, M. D. and I had previously resolved to forego, in consequence of the suggestion of some of my friends, my original intention; your correspondent's refusal to honour my lucubrations by perusal, must, of course, be an additional and powerful motive to confirm me in my present resolution. I shall never, I hope, ungratefully forget the kind forbearance of M. D. to shake Drs. Reid, and Uwins' confidence in their favourite theory, and in leaving them in possession of "the true golden bough" without wresting it from their hands by the exertion of his powers, or transmuting it into baser metal by the magic of his irresistible eloquence.

I have now, Sir, to express my obligation to Dr. Reid for his polite and unmerited compliment of my desultory essay, not in vindication of *him*, but of the principles which he has adopted; and I sincerely hope that his, my opponent's, and my own exertions, confined as M. D. may suppose the latter, may be unremittingly and successfully continued in the most important and benevolent of all pursuits.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

DAVID UWINS, M. D.

Somers Place, St. Pancras,

Dec. 2, 1804.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a work entitled Literary Memoirs of Living Authors, which was published in 1798, in two volumes octavo, are the following passages relative to the late Joseph Ritson, Esq. "In the year 1788, he published, with his name, a well-executed translation, with notes, of the Hymn to Venus which has been ascribed to Homer." "All of his publications, except the Translation of the Hymn to Venus, have been anonymous."

In looking over a list of the works of the late Mr. Joseph Ritson, as given in the Monthly Magazine, I have not found the translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus mentioned in the number. That he did not translate this Hymn, seems evident from his biographer in the Monthly Magazine, who, at page 376 of number 107, informs us that Mr. Ritson "was at all times ready to confess his ignorance of the learned languages;" and another gentleman,

gentleman, at page 403 of number 108, says, that "of the Greek language he was probably ignorant."

The only translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus, which I have seen, or of which I have heard, was the production of a very learned and ingenious quaker, whose name was Isaac Ritson, and who, from the moment he understood the Greek language, was a warm admirer of the great father of poetry. Besides the translation of this Hymn, which was well received by the public, and printed in quarto, he also translated, in a very masterly manner, Hesiod's Theogony, which, it is much to be regretted, was never published, and is now entirely lost.

Isaac Ritson was a native of Emont Bridge, near Penrith, and was born in 1761. At the age of sixteen, he began to teach school with credit to himself, and advantage to his pupils. After superintending a school for about four years, he relinquished the ill-requited office of a schoolmaster, and repaired to Edinburgh, where he studied medicine, and where he maintained himself by writing themes for such of his fellow students as were too indolent, or too illiterate, to write for themselves. From Edinburgh he went to London, where he attended on the hospitals, and on lectures, and where he also supported himself by his literary exertions. In London he took a few private pupils, and was engaged for some time in writing the medical articles in the Monthly Review. Like Chatterton, however, whom in many particulars Ritson greatly resembled, he had to lament the neglect of the world, and the *chill penury* which froze the genial current of the soul. After a short and irregular life in London, he died of a few weeks' illness, at Islington, in 1789, and in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

Besides the works which have been already mentioned, Isaac Ritson wrote also Essays on Moral and Philosophical Subjects, which were never published; the preface to Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, which is said to have been ably executed; and several other pieces. He was a warm admirer of Shakespeare, and he frequently talked of producing a dramatic work on the Grecian model, and similar in its kind to Mason's *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*.\*

\* For a more detailed account of Isaac Ritson, see Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, to which I am indebted for most of these particulars of his life.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,  
Or draw his frailties from their dread  
abode,

There they alike in trembling hope repose,  
The bosom of his father and his God."

If then the translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus was the production of the late Mr. Isaac Ritson, and not of Mr. Joseph Ritson as is affirmed by the author of the above Literary Memoirs, I trust you will not think it improper to insert in your Miscellany these remarks, which are intended only to ascribe to departed worth that which belongs to it.

I am, &c.

Ravenstonedale.

J. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your readers will be obliged by the insertion, in your valuable Miscellany, of the following query, which some ingenious correspondent may, probably, be able to answer to their satisfaction.

Are the roots of poplar-trees capable of insinuating themselves under buildings, near which they are planted, with so much force as to endanger their foundations?

As the planting of poplars is become so common, perhaps this matter may not be deemed too trivial for your notice.

Worcester,  
Dec. 6th, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH W. B. in No. 122, of the Monthly Magazine, has offered some judicious remarks on certain pronunciations objected to by a correspondent, p. 192, he does not appear to have rendered further information on the subject unnecessary.

The pronouncing of *duke*, *dyuke*,; *kind kynd* is deemed faulty by S. on the supposition, that no authority, except that of analogy, can be advanced in its support. This objection, in the first instance, seems to have arisen from not rightly considering the nature of the letter *u* in the above and similar words; where, being *long*, it is not a pure vowel, but partakes of the nature of a consonant; and when uttered, has exactly the sound of the pronoun *you*. If, then, we analyze the word in dispute, we shall find it composed of two distinct sounds, viz. *de* and *youke*, which, coalescing in the rapidity of utterance, must necessarily be pronounced as if written attached



attached to their language and its poetry, *dyake* or *dyouke*. If we pronounce it otherwise, as *dook*, we ought also to say *moot*, *coor* for *mute*, *cure*; but, I trust, few will be found to favour so evident a departure from analogy and established usage.

With regard to the word *kind*, it may be observed, that when the letter *i* is preceded by *k*, or *g* hard, it is sounded, the better to unite the letters, as if an *e* were inserted before it: thus *kind*, *sky*, are properly sounded, as if written *ke-ind*, *ske-y*. The same use of *e* takes place before the letter *a*, when preceded by hard *g* or *c*; for *card*, *carriage*, *garrison*, are pronounced as if written *ke-ard*, *ke-arriage*, *ghe-arriison*.\* In some words this sound of *e* is not very perceptible, while in others it is absolutely necessary. This use of *e* is taken notice of in Steel's Grammar, p. 49, which shows *it is not the offspring of the present day*. At first sight we may be surprised, that two letters so different as *i* and *a*, should be affected in the same manner by the gutturals *g* and *c* hard, and *k*; but when we reflect, that *i* is really composed of *a* and *e*, our surprise ceases; and we are pleased to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiassed by the eye. (See Walker's Dictionary, p. 31.)

The anomalies in English pronunciation are undoubtedly many, and so they must be in every living tongue;† but even anomalies, if reduced to system by analogy and fair deduction, should not be regarded as a barrier to knowledge; and this point, with regard to our own language, has, in a great measure, been effected by the ingenious author just quoted, in his very useful "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary."

Notwithstanding a corrected alphabet of the English language is eagerly called for by *W. B.* and some others, the real utility of such an alteration may be reasonably doubted. Though an alphabet were formed, that should contain a number of letters precisely equal to the number of simple articulate sounds belonging to the language, are we sure these simple sounds would not rapidly deviate from their al-

phabetical exactness, when they became subjected to those numerous combinations that are requisite to form a copious language? Would they not be liable to the same instability, arising from fashion, from caprice, and a disregard of *uniform* pronunciation, that is so much objected to our present language, both oral and written.

Even those who have bestowed most attention on the formation of a new and more consistent alphabet, do not seem to have thought its adoption very practicable. There has not, perhaps, been a more accurate investigator of the formation of letters than Holder, whose treatise on the *Elements of Speech* was printed by the Royal Society in the year 1669: yet he was chiefly led to study the subject from the laudable motive of discovering a steady and effectual way of instructing *deaf* and *dumb* persons; and after pointing out the imperfections of our present alphabet, he very candidly concludes—"It is not to be *hoped* or *imagined*, that the incongruous alphabets, and abuses of writing, can ever be jostled out of their possession of all libraries and books, and universal habit of mankind. This were to imply that all books in being should be destroyed and abolished, being first new printed after such rectified alphabets; and that all the age should be prevailed with to take new pains to unlearn those habits, which have cost them so much labour." (*Elements of Speech*, p. 109.)

Hitchin, 1804. I am, &c. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ETYMOLOGY, the science of language being at present so generally cultivated, and its real utility so well understood, I shall make no apology for troubling your readers with a few lines upon a subject connected with them, which for some time has considerably occupied my attention: I mean the endowment of a professorship in one of our universities, for the purpose of preserving and cultivating the Celtic language, whose various dialects once formed the prevailing idiom of our country; an establishment of this sort, must be so highly interesting to the inhabitants of a large part of the United Kingdoms, that I am much surprized that something of the kind has not long ago been formed. Indeed, when we consider the number of Welsh who have received their education at Jesus College, Oxford, most of whom must have been enthusiastically attached to their language and its poetry,

we

\* Surely this is a very singular pronunciation!

Editor.

† "Il n'y a presque pas une seule voyelle," says a French writer, speaking of his own language, "une seule diphthongue, une seule consonne, dont la valeur soit tellement constante, que l'euphonie n'en puisse disposer, soit en alterant le son, soit en le supprimant."

we might reasonably have expected, that, that universality would have boasted the same advantages in favour of *Celtic* that it does for the encouragement of *Saxon* literature: on the other hand, the great celebrity which the Poems of Ossian have obtained, and the contentions to which they have given rise, would have induced us to expect, from the Irish and Scotch, some attention to this neglected branch of learning.

The local motives for the encouragement of this plan, are sufficiently obvious; but there are others which render it of no inconsiderable importance to the learned of the country at large, and indeed of all Europe. Of all the languages of the world, the Chinese, perhaps excepted, the Celtic is built upon the most scientific basis, and is the least corrupted from the purity of its origin. In its monosyllabic roots we may successfully trace the foundation of a large part of the language of Europe.

Etymology has long and deservedly been reproached as a vague and conjectural science, founded upon principles, which have no other existence than in the brains of crazy pedants and grammarians. Within these few years, however, a new æra has been formed in the science, and the authors of the *Diversions of Purley* and the *Etymologicon Magnum* have thrown considerable light on its obscure and intricate paths. Mr. Tooke, intent upon the establishment of a grammatical fact, has been content with tracing his words into the polysyllables of another language, which though sufficient for his purpose, is no more than setting the world upon the elephant, without giving the elephant any place upon which itself may stand. Still his work has done the highest service to the science; for if he has not pushed it as far as he might, he has yet made that part of the way over which he has gone, so plain, that every future traveller will find a great part of his journey passed without difficulty. The author of the *Etymologicon Magnum*, hurrying over the intermediate space, has gone at once to the fountain-head, and has given what may be called an ultimate analysis of language, by proving that similar groups of letters convey similar ideas in all languages. To an enquirer of this sort, and surely he is the most philosophical, a language like the Celtic is of the utmost importance, abounding in monosyllables, it affords a great variety of the simplest combinations, and expressing complex ideas most commonly by sentences and not by words, it affords a land mark in tracing the complex and

supposed unmeaning terms of the more polished, though more corrupted, languages of the rest of Europe. This may fairly be instanced in the affixes which form the inflexions of verbs. These have long been suspected to be real words, significant in themselves of the time and action they are intended to imply, and to have been used so separately or otherwise, and such indeed they are in the Celtic. To the Latin and Greek scholar, a language, if not the mother, at least the sister of those tongues, from which he has received so much pleasure, cannot fail to be interesting. Their affinity is very great; and many words which have been supposed to have migrated from the banks of the Tiber, to those of the Seine, may be proved by their existence in the Welsh and Erse, to have been used in Gaul (a Celtic nation) ages before the modern French existed as a language; so that it is more than probable, that both languages received them in descent from a common mother.

Not, however, to go further into the utility of such a foundation, which must be sufficiently plain to every one who has considered the genius of language, it will be enough to observe, that without something of this sort be done, the Celtic, it is more than probable, will be in a few years entirely destroyed. Already has it disappeared from the Western corner of our Isle, and every day its use becomes less and less frequent in Wales. It is true, that the wonderful industry of one man has produced a most perfect dictionary of the latter dialect; but a dictionary alone will not prevent the loss I wish to deprecate, and I fear the poorness of the reward will prevent many such exertions of talent and industry. That the thing itself is feasible, I have no doubt. The great liberality with which the study of Oriental literature has been encouraged, forbids me to think that so small a sum as is necessary for this purpose can not be raised. The subscription lately raised for a small work on etymology, and which was itself founded upon a knowledge of the Celtic, would be nearly sufficient for the present purpose. As a private individual, it is not in my power to give motion to such a plan; but should I engage the attention of persons equally willing, but more able to promote, either by subscription or royal endowment, the cause of neglected Celtic, I shall consider myself as having done some service to the literature of my country, which is my only motive for thus intruding upon your's and your readers' time.

MARINO.  
To



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE trade between this country and Spain necessarily experiencing a stagnation while we are at war with each other, has induced many persons to turn their thoughts towards an export-trade to the Spanish possessions in America. The manufacturers of woollens, of hardware, of cutlery, and porcelain, produced in Hull, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Staffordshire and the western counties, are at present, *i. e.* in time of peace, chiefly confined in their export to Cadiz and the other ports of Spain, whence a certain portion of them assorted and calculated for the South Seas and the colonies of South America, are again re-exported to these places, at the proper season of the year. The returns for these goods, consisting in the valuable productions of South America, are made of course to Spain, whence we again receive them—the merchants of Old Spain becoming, as it were, in this method of trade, the brokers between Great Britain and New Spain, attaching a handsome per centage on their business, which we, or the other buyers of them, must of necessity bear; and all this is doubtless right. But in the event of the Court of Madrid being resolved on a war with that of St. James's, and these operations with the Spaniards being suspended, let us see to what a low ebb the exports of Great Britain are reduced, while the Cadiz merchant is deprived of the capability of drawing from us the means of his exchange with South America. But the fact is, that a Cadiz merchant is not even so great a sufferer by war as the English one is. The English one parts with his property at a term of credit required by the former, calculated on the regularity with which he expects his treasure from America; and if a war break out, the English merchant is deprived of his property, while the Spanish one holds it, and is not able to make remittances. With us there is a certain loss, with the Spaniard only a partial one. The decree of the Court of Madrid, requiring all those who are indebted to this country at the time of the breaking out of a war, to make a declaration of such their debt, and pay it into the royal treasury, does not occasion to them a loss, but, in all probability, it does to the English merchant, at least, those debts so declared previous to the late peace, in 1801, are still held by the Court of Madrid, and the prospect of their ever being refunded is very dubious, since every sort of repeated appli-

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cation has been made to that effect by our Court, and by the direct representatives of our merchants, in Spain, without producing scarcely the shadow of a hope for it. Now it is a great question, to be considered by the mercantile body of this country trading to Spain, how far it is practicable to have a direct communication with New Spain. At first the Cadiz merchant will and must feel averse to our interference in their colonies; and to attempt it, without a sort of acquiescence by the Court of Madrid, would, probably, be fruitless. Indeed it may appear impossible for a body of merchants to attempt it in any other manner; and to have recourse to a clandestine communication cannot answer the purposes of the commercial part of England. A few individuals might make it worth their while now and then to send a cargo calculated for that market, and receive its amount in dollars, &c. &c. returning immediately with it to England, as I believe an enterprising gentleman in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth has lately done—thereby shewing, in a certain degree, the feasibility of trading direct with the people of New Spain. I am aware that it must be utterly impossible to deprive the Cadiz merchant of the communication which he now has with Mexico, Vera Cruz, &c. nor do I entertain a notion like it. But all that I wish to intimate is, the idea of partaking in some degree, more or less, of the trade with these places direct, instead of letting the Cadiz merchant interpolate, as he now does, especially in the time of war, when the inhabitants of their colonies are requiring the manufactures of Britain, and are obliged to submit to a deprivation of them merely because the English merchant will not venture his articles there for sale\*. During the latter part of the last war a contraband trade, it is well known, was kept up between Trinidad and the Continent, which proves how easily, in addition to what I have said above, something may be done with the inhabitants direct; and already does the Spanish merchant feel the loss arising from this mode of traffic. If it were possible to enter into a

\* And if in time of war we can trade there and find it turn out to advantage, how much more so must it be in time of peace? To secure this in our treaty with the Court of Madrid, stipulations may, perhaps, be made, that we shall have free entrance to certain parts of their colonies, thereby securing at once the right of supplying them ourselves without an intercourse with Cadiz.

trade of this kind, perhaps it would be proper that a company should be formed for this purpose, as the capital required to carry it on to advantage would be too considerable for private merchants, or single houses, such as now export to Spain, to accomplish.

We should then open a new source of revenue to this country—we should then become the carriers of the articles from their first immediate rise, and be enabled to render them cheaper in our own markets; and we should then, even in time of war, be enabled to give employ to some thousands of families, who otherwise are dependent on charity, or quitting this country, establish themselves abroad, where their ingenuity must ultimately operate to the prejudice of our manufacturers.

I may at a future time enlarge on these hints, and in the mean while shall feel obliged if any of your readers will communicate his thoughts to you on this subject.

B. MEUR.

Sept. 1804.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the PRESENT STATE of LITERATURE and the ARTS in ITALY, collected in a TOUR through that COUNTRY, in 1803, by M. FERNOW.

THE lateness of the season and other circumstances obliged me to use greater expedition on my return through Italy than I had intended. I have not, therefore, been able to make all the enquiries I wished into the state of literature and the arts in Upper Italy. The few notices which I shall now communicate compose my whole collection.

I know not whether you have heard of the new *Accademia Italiana*. It has existed about two years, and has this peculiarity, that it has no fixed place of residence. Its members, among whom are the most celebrated *literati* in every department of science, and many of the first artists, are dispersed throughout all Italy. It has likewise foreign associates in France, England, and Germany, whose number was at first fixed at forty, but which is now intended to be augmented to an hundred. The present president of the Academy is Count Vargas, who is known to the public by his *Saggio sull' Epigramma Greco*, and other literary labours. He now resides at Naples. I called, at Siena, upon the secretary, Sachetti, who carries on the correspondence of the Academy, and superintends the publication of its Transactions, in order to enquire more

minutely into the constitution and objects of this society, which, a short time previous to my departure from Rome, did me the honour to elect me a member.

I spent two days at Siena, and was employed the greatest part of that time in viewing the Sieneſe ſchool, with which I had before but an imperfect acquaintance. Its fineſt maſter-pieces have fortunately been preſerved from the tempeſt of the revolution, probably becauſe in France this ſchool is leſs known than it deſerves to be. I ſaw in the churches a great number of exquisite pictures by Balthaſar, Peruzzi, Sodana, Caſolani, and others, which, in colouring and expreſſion, far excel the works of the Florentine ſchool, of the ſame period. The manneriſts of this ſchool, however, begin with Beccatumi, and Vanni, and, ſince their time, it has furniſhed no productions of merit. I could not procure a ſight of the celebrated Madonna, painted, in 1221, by Guido di Siena, which enabled the Sieneſe to diſpute with the Florentines the merit of their Cimabue in the reſtoration of painting; for the church of St. Domenico, where it formerly hung, was deſtroyed by the late earthquake, and the pictures have been removed from it to a place to which I could not obtain admittance. The paintings executed by Pinturicchio and by Raſaſel d'Urbino in his early youth, which are placed in the library adjoining the cathedral, were much more intereſting to me than the floor of the latter figured by Beccatumi. If with theſe productions you compare thoſe of Pinturicchio's pencil alone, the ſuperiority of Raſaſel's genius immediately appears. The galleries of Spannocchi and Saracirvi are likewiſe worthy of notice; they contain many good pieces by Sieneſe maſters, together with ſome capital productions of other ſchools.

At Leghorn I was moſt curious to ſee the library of Gaetano Poggiali, a man of letters, and the proprietor himſelf. He is a member of the Academy of Florence, and one of the moſt zealous *Crufcanti*. He is ſolely occupied in endeavouring to add to the reputation of the literature of his native country, by editions of claſſic works, combining elegance with the utmoſt correctneſs. For this purpoſe he devotes two days in the week to the collation of manuſcripts and early editions, for which he has four aſſiſtants. Poggiali's library, which contains 10,000 volumes, is unrivalled by any in Italy, as well in the ancient and rare editions of Italian authors, as in thoſe which are more



more modern and elegant. There is not a book in it which is not distinguished either by its rarity or correctness, or by some other typographical excellence. How little it wants of being complete, appears from the catalogue of the books which are still wanting, and whose number amounts to about 800. He besides possesses a considerable collection of manuscripts, which, with the early editions, occupy another apartment; among these, he shewed me as the most precious article in the collection, a manuscript copy of Dante, on parchment, which he considers as one of the most ancient, and probably contemporary with the author. Poggiali has a design of printing this work, which contains a great number of passages that vary considerably from the ordinary versions, and would clear up many obscurities in Dante, together with the marginal commentary with which it is accompanied. Poggiali's bibliographic knowledge, acquired in thirty years spent in collection and study, is as *unique* as his library. He mentioned that he had some idea of publishing, at one time or other, a bibliography of Italian literature. Poggiali, in conjunction with four other members of the Academy of Florence, has, for several years, been collecting materials for a new edition of the great *Dizionario della Crusca*, and he shewed me a whole chest full of papers, which contained spoils taken, for that purpose, from a multitude of authors both ancient and modern. He himself was unable to say when this new edition would appear. The present state of affairs in Italy is too unfavourable to large and expensive publications, but he thinks that the want of such a work, which is universally experienced, would procure a considerable demand for it. The *Parnasso Italiano*, which appeared at Leghorn, twelve years ago, in fifty pocket volumes; the collection of the *Novellieri Italiani*, in twenty five volumes octavo, and the works of Machiavelli, in six volumes octavo, besides many other works of ancient Italian authors, very elegantly printed at the same place, were edited by Poggiali, and are regarded as the most correct editions. With respect to Machiavelli, who is his favourite author, he told me, that he intended to publish another splendid edition, inferior in no respect to Didot's or Bodoni's, and then he could die happy.

The impression produced by the cathedral of Siena, together with the *Battisterio* and the hanging tower, situated in a remote and solitary spot, where you scarcely meet a human creature, is singular and striking.

The spectator imagines himself transported into another age, or into a country of the East. The deception was heightened by the unexpected sight of a train of ten or twelve loaded camels, which passed just at the moment when we were leaving the cathedral to go to the *Battisterio*. About a league from Siena a colony of these animals has been established, where they propagate, and are employed in carrying burdens. In the cathedral of Siena, among the multitude of large pictures which decorate the walls, I found only one good piece, by Perin del Vaga; all the rest are scarcely worth looking at.

The printing-establishment of the Typographical Society of Pisa is a recent, but apparently a successful institution. The works printed at it are distinguished by the beauty of the letters, the goodness of the paper, and the correctness of the impression. As a proof I need only mention the new edition of Cesarotti's Works, of which nine volumes were printed when I was at Pisa. The tenth will contain the Academic Discourses of the author, which were never before published. Rosini, a man of letters, who conducts this establishment, gave me the first sheets of the volume. The discourses are written with great eloquence as well as elegance. Among the living authors of Italy, Cesarotti is, without dispute, one of those who possess the greatest talents and the most polished taste. The Society has announced splendid folio editions of the four first classic poets of Italy, Dante, Petrarca, Ariosto, and Tasso. The number of subscribers was complete, but they had not yet commenced printing. I, however, saw a proof-sheet of Dante, with whose works they begin. The paper and impression were very beautiful, but the form appeared rather too long in proportion to the breadth. The collection will form twelve volumes, each of which will cost three sequins (about 1l. 10s. English), and the works of each author will be accompanied with his portrait, engraved by Morghen. It is now the fashion to print the name of each subscriber on the title of his copy, and that method will be followed with this work. The Society likewise prints a literary journal, which seldom pronounces any opinion where it cannot praise, and merely inserts a notice or extracts. The greatest part of the works of which it treats are foreign, and principally French; the literature of France being now exclusively cultivated in Italy. The native productions are so few, that a journal devoted only to Italian literature

ture, could scarcely be supported, especially if it were obliged to appear regularly at stated periods

At Florence I could not stop longer than four days; and what are four days in a city which, next to Rome, contains the most numerous and the most precious treasures of the arts, and where four months would scarcely be sufficient to survey, with proper attention, all that is worthy of notice? I immediately relinquished the idea of seeing every thing, and confined myself to the most capital works and the first-rate artists residing in that city. The Palazzo Pitti is now scarcely worth the trouble of going to see it. The French carried off between sixty and seventy pictures, and among them all the good pieces it contained. In the Gallery I missed not a single article, either statue or picture, excepting the Venus de Medici. The two statues of the family of Niobe (the second daughter and the son, who lies dead and extended on the ground), together with other pieces which had been removed to Palermo, had recently been brought back, and, to my great joy, I found them in their former places. The statuary, Santarelli, a native of Rome, who has resided, for the last ten years, at Florence, is one of the ablest artists in his line. He likewise imbosses portraits in wax, and his success in taking likenesses procured him abundance of employment during the war. He has likewise much talent for mechanics. At the house of Fabre, a pupil of David's school, who obtained some distinction in the last exhibitions of the Academy of Rome, before the death of Bassville, and has, since that period, constantly resided at Florence, I saw an historical picture, the subject of which is taken from Alfieri's Tragedy of Saul, and represents a vision of that king, tormented by his evil conscience. It would be difficult to discover the subject without some explanation; but the artist, in excuse of himself, says, that he chose this circumstance at the particular desire of Alfieri, who had much more talent for the composition of a tragedy than of a picture. I never observed in any modern painter such a perfect execution of all the parts, such a masterly disposition of the colours; and in the mechanical part of his profession Fabre is indisputably as accomplished an artist as can possibly exist. The plan and ground of the picture, which comprise a good deal of landscape, are so exquisitely beautiful, with regard to the disposition, colours, and proportions, that, excepting Reinhart, I know no landscape-painter

who could excel it. The same commendation may be given to all the other subordinate parts of the piece, but does not apply to the principal object: for accuracy in the details, brilliancy in the colouring, and the highest degree of perfection in the execution, are not sufficient to form a good dramatic picture: and those are almost the only good qualities of this piece. The composition is patched, the action theatrical, the expression overcharged, and the style has the usual faults of the French school; the figures are invariably muscular, the drapery precisely folded into a thousand small plairs, and the light thrown upon the most brilliant colours, so that the eye has no repose, excepting in the landscape. The carnation resembles ivory, and the naked parts are daubed. The tone of the whole is much too glaring and lively for a grave subject. At the same artist's I saw several fine portraits, in which his great mechanical merit is ably displayed. Among these were the portraits of General Clarke, who commands at Florence, and of the Queen of Etruria, both striking likenesses. Fabre possesses a beautiful ancient portrait, which he attributes to Raphael, and six admirable landscapes, two by Caspar, two by Poussin, and two by Annibal Carracci, which are all in the highest preservation, and are alone a sufficient inducement to visit the artist. Another French painter, named Desmarez, likewise deserves the traveller's notice. He belongs also to the French school, but a greater contrast cannot exist than between him and Fabre, and it is interesting to see the former immediately after the latter. Fabre has neither invention nor fire; his whole art is mechanical, and he aims only at neatness and perfection, with which he charms the eye of the amateur. Desmarez possesses the talent of invention, fire, and energy; he is partial to grave, pathetic and tragic scenes, and his colouring is suitable to the gravity of his subjects, but it is rude, inaccurate, inharmonious, and rather repulsive than agreeable to the eye. He has more talent than art. If both agree in any point, it is in that which they derive from their common school; in the theatrical disposition and overcharged expression of the postures and attitudes, in which consists the real essence of the French school, and, perhaps, generally of the French manner of considering nature. Desmarez, however, incontestably possesses a genius for dramatic painting, and a creative imagination, of which Fabre is destitute; only it is a pity that he has been spoiled by his school.



All the compositions I saw at his house, consisting principally of small sketches, painted in oil, were of tragic subjects; for instance, the Death of Lucretia, the Death of Virginia, the Death of Cæsar, &c. a Dying Cato, as large as life, tearing his bowels out of his body, is a truly horrible figure, which he executed for Lord Bristol, and had almost completed; but as that eccentric Mæcenas of the arts is now dead, he will scarcely find another customer for it. This the artist himself apprehended when I brought him the unexpected account of his Lordship's death from Rome. It was late before Desmarez embraced the profession. The revolution which has otherwise been so prejudicial to the arts, brought them, in him, a worthy pupil. Before the revolution he was secretary to the French embassy at Stockholm, and practised at his leisure for his own amusement; but when he lost that post, he devoted himself to the art with such zeal and success, that he has arrived at this degree of perfection in the most difficult of its branches. He is still in the prime of life, so that probably his talents may not yet be completely developed. He lives entirely in his art, has a cultivated understanding, gravity of character, and yet great vivacity in conversation. I should rather have taken this artist for an Italian than a Frenchman, and to me his acquaintance was extremely interesting. You may be sure I did not omit to visit our worthy countryman, Don Filippo Hackert. He does not indeed reside here, as he did at Naples, in a royal mansion, but he has handsome and spacious apartments in a palace; and the great number of his works, some just begun, others half finished or completed, proves him, notwithstanding his increasing age, to be the same active and industrious artist that he has been all his life. Through the immense multitude of pieces which he has continually in hand, his art has at length become purely mechanical. Hackert composes little; he has enjoyed the felicity of residing the best part of his life in a country where nature is so highly picturesque that the artist may produce a fine picture by only copying the views, and filling up the fore-ground, not so much from his own invention as from studies after nature. Of this description are most of Hackert's pieces. To the poetry of the art he never attained. His landscapes are poetic only in the same degree as nature, which he copied, possessed a poetic character. His distances are in general fine, and have the genuine tone of

an Italian climate. Almost all his middle grounds are now of a uniform bright green, and his fore-grounds of a pale bluish green colour, which not rarely destroys the harmony of the back-grounds. The figures commonly introduced into his pictures are the shepherds, shepherdesses, herdsmen, and cattle of those countries where he found his originals; but the ladies and gentlemen, with whom he was frequently obliged to decorate the landscapes which he painted at Naples for the king, are intolerable. Hackert was just employed upon three landscapes, destined for Weimar, all of which were about half finished. It was the latter end of July when I saw him, and yet he assured me that all three would be sent off to Weimar in September. Two of them, a View near Rome from the Villa Maadama, over Pont Molle, of the Sabine Mountains, illuminated by the setting Sun; and another of Fiesole and the Vale of Arno, near Florence, are for the Duke of Weimar, and the third for an English gentleman residing in that town. Of the other numerous paintings of this artist's, which I saw, I shall say nothing. A person can scarcely look at all Hackert's paintings in two hours; they fill two spacious rooms, and form a small gallery. The spectator would be induced to believe, that they are the productions of several persons, though they are the labour of his hands alone. I cannot, however, deny, that Hackert's whole system has something of the air of a manufactory.

I should like to say a few words concerning the master-pieces of modern sculpture, the statues of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, in the Capella dei Depositi, the architecture of which is the work of the same artist. But when a person attempts to speak of the *chef d'œuvres* of the art, he feels that he ventures upon something that baffles description. I have seen these works at several different times, and always with new, with increased admiration, and with reverence for that sublime genius by which they were created. All capital works of art possess the property, and it is a test of their excellence, that they give the more pleasure the oftener they are seen, and the more the essence of the art is in the mean time developed to the observer. His admiration continues to increase, the more intimate his acquaintance with them becomes. Such is likewise the case with the works of Michael Angelo. That fulness of character, so distinctly expressed, that colossal magnitude, that boldness and energy, those mighty

mighty forms and proportions, irresistibly seize the senses, and the imagination is strained to embrace the infinity of these productions. The spectator thinks he can never sufficiently impress these extraordinary performances on his fancy; he turns from one group to another, and, as if confined in a magic circle, he is unable to leave them. They are not figures copied from reality, or projected on its scanty proportions; they are not the ideal productions of a lively Grecian imagination, which drew down to the earth Olympus with all its immortal inhabitants; they are the pure originals of an original genius, which, soaring above reality, and despising imitation, combined the lofty spirit of the Sacred Writings and of Dante's Poems, with the rude, ungovernable energy of his age, and boldly transfused them into all his works, whose wild, imposing, and majestic grandeur is only an impression of his own individuality. And it is exactly this which seems to augment the admiration of these works: you admire their magnitude, their original character; but you are astonished at the gigantic mind which could create such a world. No artist has displayed himself in his works with such truth, such strength, and such uniformity, as Michael Angelo. He every where appears the same, but only at different moments and periods of his life. Thus, for example, in the ceiling of Sextus's chapel, he appears in the flower of his genius; in the Last Judgment he is a vigorous old man, full of profound experience and matured energy; but the blossom of his genius has faded, and you may perceive that his art grows old with him. Lastly, in his two pictures in the Pauline chapel, we view him, together with his art, in the weakness and decrepitude of hoary age. But while I am speaking of the artist, I run the risk of forgetting his works. I intended to say something concerning the Four Periods of the Day, and his figure of Giuliano de Medici (who, in the morning of life, was plunged into the gloomy empire of death), which, for the living and speaking expression in the position and attitude, is inimitable. On the sarcophagus at his feet, lie the two exquisite figures, Aurora, and Crepusculo. The former shews that Michael Angelo was sensible to female beauty, and knew perfectly well how to express it; but beauty of a sublime, of a grave character. The charming face of Aurora is animated by an expression of melancholy, which imparts to it a moving interest. The body and limbs of this figure are exquisitely

formed and disposed. In the bosom, however, Michael Angelo's idea of female beauty does not appear founded on the most perfect model; for in this figure, as well as in that of Night, the bosom is faulty; the two hemispheres are placed at too great a distance, and their form is not handsome. But so much the more bold, powerful, and masculine is the broad chest of Crepusculo, who, as well as Day, is throughout of a gigantic, colossal nature, energetic and wonderful, such as Michael Angelo alone knew how to create. I cannot say much in commendation of Night, though much celebrated by poets. Considered impartially, she is a huge caricature on woman, presenting disagreeable forms and striking disproportions, whether you examine her unnaturally long, flat body, disfigured with folds and wrinkles; or the leg, which is much too long for the thigh; or the ugly bosom, or the ungraceful position; in which last quality she is rivalled by Day, her companion on the same sarcophagus. Night has been praised because her sleep is so perfectly natural; the expression of the face is certainly a true representation of a person in sound sleep; but who sleeps in such a constrained posture? \* Next to the original magnitude of these figures, the manner in which they are executed demands the admiration of the connoisseur, and the study of the artist. The figures are not quite finished in many parts, and still cleave here and there to the rude block of marble which serves for their basis; but where they are finished, the chisel has been employed with wonderful ability. Michael Angelo knew not how to paint in marble like Canova, but how to sketch and to model with the chisel. All the parts on which the light falls, and which are exposed to the view, are finished in the highest degree, almost to a polish; on the contrary, in those which recede into the shade, or are otherwise withdrawn from the view, the chisel is perceived without any farther polish. No neglect appears in the form, which is every where equally perfect and complete, but merely in the parts which are concealed; this negligence however, evinces the genius of a master. This liberty taken by Michael Angelo with the mechanical portion of his art,

\* That these four figures are intended to represent the four times of the day—Day and Night, Aurora and Twilight—we are informed only by tradition; and it should be observed, that, with the exception of Night, who is asleep, none of the figures have any characteristic to confirm such a supposition.



this evident contempt for every thing superfluous (for whatever is not essential, and at most can only please the eye) gives to his execution that solemn grandeur and boldness, that lofty and haughty character, which are peculiar to his productions. But I must part from you, ye sublime creations of the sublimest genius, who sheds a lustre upon the age of modern art; I must leave the sanctuary which incloses you, perhaps for ever. Adieu, ye noble forms! never may the rude hands of barbarians drag you from your native home! And thou sublime, divine genius! drop a spark of thy fiery spirit into our enervated art, and inspire it anew with more solemn, more grand, and more manly conceptions.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DIFFERENCE of opinion has prevailed among grammarians concerning the case that should follow conjunctions. Some have contended that they govern a case, as the writer of the article Grammar in the Encyclopædia Britannica (Vol. VIII. part I. page 74), in his assertion, that in "English the comparative degree is followed by a noun governed by the word of contra-distinction *than*, as in Latin by a noun in the ablative case governed by *præ* expressed or understood;" while others have asserted with truth, that they only connect like cases, the circumstances constituting similarity or correspondence being duly attended to; or, that the word following them is either governed by some verb or preposition, or is itself the nominative to some verb expressed or understood. The word *than* has been variously treated. In one expression it is always allowed to be followed by the objective case, *than whom*. On this account, Dr. Priestley wished it to be considered as a preposition; an arrangement opposed by those, who, tracing it to its original import in the Gothic and Saxon tongues, have asserted that it denotes merely a certain relative situation of place, or specification of time, being equivalent to *then*, with which it is still confounded by the vulgar; and that, therefore, it ought to be reckoned an adverb. Thus, they say, "I am better *than* you," which means, "Of the two, I rank first in goodness; then, or, after me, *you* rank." But whether it be a conjunction, preposition or adverb, it is evident that, although the phrase *than whom* occasions no ambiguity when it pre-

cedes substantive or neuter verbs, as in "He is a man *than* whom, or *than* who, there is not, or there liveth not, a better;" yet when joined to active verbs, it causes the same ambiguity as the promiscuous use of *he* and *him*; as, "He is a man *than* who," or, "than whom, I know not a better," are expressions as different as "He is a man, and I know not a better *than* he, or *than* him." In such cases you will allow, that custom should yield to perspicuity; for, according to the maxim of Quintilian, *Non ut intelligere possit, sed ne omnino possit non intelligere, curandum*. *Whom* is not, however, the only pronoun used improperly after certain conjunctions. *Him, her, them*, &c. occasionally undergo the same fate. And it will generally be found that this mistake arises from an improper ellipsis of the auxiliary verb; of which omission I shall produce a few instances, which, though unimportant in themselves, may, if attended to, contribute to the prevention of a very common error.

The following sentence has been objected to: "A system involving such absurdities can be maintained by no rational man, much less by so learned a man as *him*." *Him*, it is justly said, ought to be *he*. The omission of the necessary verb after the conjunction, and the words "learned man," and "him," implying an identity of person, and appearing as if in the same case by apposition, have occasioned this mistake. But if *him* should be *he*, there still seems something faulty in the structure of the sentence; which I would alter thus, "By a man (who is) so learned as *he*," or, "by so learned a man as *he is*." For it does not appear to me consistent, that in the latter part of a sentence a word should be omitted by an ellipsis, *laxiore sensu accepta*, if it has not been expressed, or implied, in the former part. What I contend for, is, that when the adjective denoting comparison is not in the nominative case, or where some part of the verb *be* has not been expressed before the conjunction, the omission of it after is generally productive of ambiguity. Take the following sentence: "I never saw a more learned man *than* Peter." Some would erroneously supply the ellipsis by saying, "*than* Peter *is*;" but if that is their meaning, *is* ought to be expressed, as, according to grammatical resolution, the words understood are "*than* Peter has seen." In Latin, this distinction is attended to: "Nunquam vidi hominem doctiorem Petro," or, "*quam* Petrum;" or, if the nominative

is used, "*quàm Petrus est.*" There is a similar error in a sentence, quoted from Milton, in Lowth's Grammar (article *Conjunctions*), in which indeed the pronoun is in the right case, but the verb is omitted:

Nor hope to be myself less miserable  
By what I seek, but others to make such  
As I.

It should be such as "I am;" for, otherwise, the verb "make" must be supplied, contrary to the meaning intended, and the words would then be "others to make such as I (*make.*)"

In the same page there is a quotation from the Guardian, which seems still more vaguely expressed than the preceding. "The lover got a woman of greater fortune than *her* he had missed;" which the Dr. corrects and supplies thus: "The lover got a woman of greater fortune than *she* (was, whom) he had missed. In the first place the word *was* ought to be expressed, as it cannot be elliptically understood. According to the structure of the words, how repugnant soever to sense, the sentence, when supplied, would be, "The lover got a woman of greater fortune than *she* (*got*) whom he had missed." 2dly, It may be observed, that the word denoting comparison is prefixed to "fortune." "The lover got a woman—of greater fortune—it may be—than *hers* was;" i. e. than the fortune of her was, whom he had missed. If, however, it is intended to compare one woman with the adjunct of "greater fortune," with the other, the ambiguity might as well have been removed by a little circumlocution: "The lover got a woman who possessed a greater fortune than *she*, whom he had missed:" Since the ellipsis, in the other form, when fully supplied, introduces a very awkward combination of words, such as, "The lover got a woman of greater fortune than *she was of*, whom he had missed."

I shall make but one quotation more, from a periodical publication of last September, merely to shew the general inclination to dispense with even the necessary aid of auxiliaries, on any occasion. The sentence is: "And we shall be much pleased to see this attempt annually continued, which Mr. F. promises it shall." The word *be* is omitted.

These remarks are offered with becoming diffidence; which circumstance, it is hoped, will preclude unnecessary critical animadversion.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Crotch-End, Nov. 10, 1804.

J. G

For the Monthly Magazine.

A Description of the ISLAND and CITY of MALTA, by CITIZEN ROBERT, chief PHYSICIAN to the MILITARY HOSPITAL of MALTA.

MALTA is situated in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Barbary and Sicily, in latitude  $35^{\circ} 30'$  longitude  $32^{\circ} 30'$ . This island, which has for its basis a calcareous rock, contains, according to several travellers, nothing interesting to the natural historian except a few fossils. Its figure is irregular, composed of small valleys, defiles, and hills; and may be represented as a plain inclining from the south-west to the north-east, so that the calcareous strata, of which it is entirely composed, are very nearly parallel to each other, rising towards the south-east, where they form declivities nearly two hundred toises above the level of the sea. A chain of low mountains, running from south-east to north-west, divides the island through the middle, so that only one half of the country can be seen from the city. Malta is seven leagues in length, three in breadth, and twenty-one in circumference.

The city is situated to the north-east of the island, on the borders of the sea, and is divided into the eastern and western city. The last is called Valette, from the name of its founder: it is built on a peninsula between two spacious harbours; to the south-east is found the large port, and to the north-east that of Marsamuchet. The eastern city is divided into two parallel portions, the one called Burmola, and the other Itola, which are also situated between two large ports, contiguous to the great harbour, which they cut perpendicularly. These natural harbours afford a safe shelter to vessels navigating the Mediterranean, and appear to be so conveniently formed as not even to admit of any improvement from the interference of art.

The city of Valette, although built upon irregular and broken ground, is nevertheless extremely handsome. The houses are low; they have all one or more balconies and a terrace for walking on; the apartments are large, commodious, and well-lighted, and the ceilings are extremely lofty.

The streets are wide, with commodious foot paths on each side; they are paved with flat square stones, and so free from mud, that even during winter the feet remain perfectly dry. The four principal streets run in a parallel direction from north-east to south-west. Under each street is a canal, which carries off all kind of



of filth into the sea, and another by which are conducted into each house, the waters that are brought from the country, by means of an aqueduct well-deserving the notice of travellers.

It is one of the strongest cities in the world, being built on a very high rock, and so fortified by nature as not to require the assistance of art; the ditches are extremely large, and have been dug in the solid rock. It is not concealed, or buried under the fortifications, like the greatest number of fortified cities; the houses are fully exposed to view, and the air every where circulates freely; the ramparts afford a delightful prospect, as they command a view both of the sea and the country.

The works proceed from the side of the country inclosing *La Florianna*, a small village that may with propriety be termed the suburbs of Malta; its streets are well lighted, and on the whole it is extremely salubrious.

The Eastern city forms a very inclined plane, from the east to the west; it is far from possessing the same salubrity as the western city; the houses are more concealed by the ramparts, the streets are narrow, ill paved, and ill lighted, and few of them are supplied with any water but what is collected in cisterns.

The great number of gardens scattered through Malta, particularly in Florianna and towards the east; not only greatly adds to its beauty, but tends to preserve the air in a state of salubrity.

The greatest part of the country is planted with cotton, which is protected from the vicissitudes of the weather, by walls of about five or six feet high, placed at a small distance from each other. The grain produced on the island is scarcely sufficient to subsist the inhabitants during three months; but there is in the city of Vallette an establishment, called the University, on which they depend for a supply, and from which they are obliged to purchase it. The grain which is imported is laid up in pits hollowed out of the rock, in the form of truncated cones hermetically closed, where it can be preserved several years; and there is usually contained in these stores a sufficient quantity for one year's consumption. The soil, which has been mostly brought from Sicily, is very fertile during the spring and autumn, but in summer it becomes dry, arid, and sterile. The French soldiers, however, during the blockade, afforded a proof to the natives, what may be done on such a soil by persevering culture, and the judicious application of water; as even during the great-

est heats of summer, they raised every species of leguminous plants and other vegetables.

These artificial gardens produce the same fruits and vegetables as those of the country; we found in them abundance of collyflower, water-melons, and every species of grape, but not in a sufficient quantity to be converted into wine. The most common trees are the orange, the citron, the fig, the pomegranate, the peach, and apricot; we also sometimes observed pear, apple, cherry, and walnut trees. The fruits of all these trees are of the very best qualities. There are also, principally in the *Cotonnere*, some fields sown with wheat, barley, and cotton.

The Botanical Garden might easily be rendered very valuable in Malta, as nothing more is necessary in order to naturalize the different plants, which grow in the four quarters of the globe, but to expose such as flourish under the line to the most intense heat of the sun, and carefully to protect from its influence those that are indigenous in colder countries.

In this inclosure they already cultivate most of the plants used in medicine, and among others squill, and the *fungus melitensis* of such boasted efficacy in hemorrhages.

The hog is the most common animal in this city, and also the dog, a great number of which the traveller encounters in every street; hence the Italian proverb, *Al mezzo del giorno non si vede nelle strade che Francesi, cani, o porci*: At mid-day nothing is to be seen in the streets but Frenchmen, dogs and hogs. Horses are very rare in this island; as beasts of burden, asses or mules are mostly employed which are exceedingly hardy and of a very large size; goats are also numerous, but there are few black cattle; the ox is brought either from Barbary or Sicily, and is fattened with the seed of the cotton which renders the flesh delicate. The poultry consists mostly of hens, and a great abundance of pigeons; game is exquisite and very plentiful, particularly at the time of their passage; rabbits also abound in the island.

Malta is well supplied with a great variety of fish. The insects are numerous, and the ants and mosquitoes prove extremely troublesome during the summer. Lizards are observed in great numbers, but they are perfectly harmless; and the venomous reptiles, such as the serpent, are seldom found in the island.

The influence produced by the state of the atmosphere on the life, the health,

or the diseases of mankind, is generally acknowledged. At Malta the qualities of the air vary according as the wind proceeds from different points of the compass; and as it frequently changes several times a-day, an almost continual variation of temperature is thus produced. The north-winds are always cold, and those from the south warm; it is somewhat singular that when the north or north-west winds prevail during the day, their force is diminished during night, whilst on the contrary, the south wind becomes sensibly increased at that period. The winds from the north-west are colder and more pure, because they blow over a larger extent of sea, than those from the west which touch a little on the African coast. The north-wind is sufficiently pure from traversing Italy and Sicily, where vegetation is abundant, as well as that from the north-east and east, which blows over a considerable space of sea. The south and south-east winds are the most unwholesome, and the least pure, as they pass over the continent of Africa; and the strait, which separates this burning and arid country from Malta, is not sufficiently broad to produce on them any amelioration in their course.

The four seasons are regular, and well defined. The spring is delightful and accompanied with a sweet and temperate air; the range of the thermometer is from the twelfth to the fifteenth degree. In the month of March, the sky becomes clear and serene, the clouds are dissipated, and there is seldom any fall of rain; during the greatest part of this season the wind remains in the north, but it begins to abate and veers occasionally towards the east; the sea becomes calm, the nights are extremely cool and pleasant; there are during this season some land and sea breezes, as well as in summer and autumn.

In June the heat is considerable, and continues to increase during the whole summer; the range of the thermometer is from  $15^{\circ}$  to  $25^{\circ}$ ; sometimes it even ascends to  $28^{\circ}$ , but never rises above it. The winds are almost imperceptible, and for the most part in the east; the sea is then calm, and there is not, I believe, a country under heaven more delightful than this, nor where the stars appear with greater lustre, throughout the whole of this season; indeed, the atmosphere remains unclouded, both day and night.

In September the sky begins to be obscured by clouds; towards the evening the atmosphere is charged with electricity, which produces frequent lightning, often attended with violent peals of thunder,

and sometimes even slight shocks of an earthquake are felt. The south and south-east winds, which prevail during this period, do not blow with much violence, but they are so loaded with humidity, and so hot as to render the climate almost insupportable, and nearly destructive of the moral and physical faculties of man. Its hurtful influence is experienced in chemical operations, and in almost every mechanical art. Physicians likewise observe the great changes produced by it upon the sick, a fact which I myself have frequently witnessed. Happily these winds, which the Italians name *sciocs*, continue only three or four days, and are succeeded by that from the east, which diffuses a degree of freshness over all nature. The following facts were ascertained by the learned Dolomieu, who likewise carefully analysed the air of Malta, from which he found, that in no country does it undergo more sudden changes, even in regard to its purity.

From December until March the sky is covered with clouds, and the rains are very abundant. The thermometer during this season fluctuates between the  $7^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  above the freezing point; it rarely descends lower, and never reaches zero. The sea is in a constant state of agitation; the winds are cool and blow from the north, north-west, west, or north-east, with great violence.

Although the thermometer during this season never descends below the  $7^{\circ}$  above zero, nor rises above the  $28^{\circ}$  during summer; the cold of winter is nevertheless extremely sensible, and the summer-heat excessive and unsupportable. What is the cause of this difference between the real and the sensible heat and cold of this climate? Dolomieu found that it was attributable to the purity of the north, and the impurity of the south, or rather the south-east winds; besides, the rapid transition from heat to cold renders the body more susceptible of their influence.

The heat of Malta is rendered more considerable from its concentration, and the want of evaporation. Besides, in the country there is nothing but heaps of stones which retain the heat, and which being of a white colour, very powerfully reflect both the heat and light; indeed if the temperature of this island was not moderated by the sea breezes, it would be almost insupportable. It is much warmer in the country than at Malta, where there are some defiles that afford a shelter from the excessive heat of the north winds.

Water possesses not less influence than  
air



air in the preservation of health, or the production of disease. That of Malta enjoys considerable reputation, and the sailors who navigate the Mediterranean, never fail to take in a large supply at that port, as it may be preserved very long sweet and without the least alteration.

Valetta is supplied with fountain water, which is brought from the neighbouring mountains at the distance of two leagues from the city, by means of an aqueduct, constructed at a considerable expence. This water is pure and limpid, like distilled water, and boils leguminous vegetables very rapidly.

As during a siege the enemy never fails to cut the aqueduct, there are large public cisterns erected in different parts of the city, as well as one or two in each house. The rain which falls on the terraces, that are kept in a proper state to receive it, is also conducted to these cisterns. In Florianna, and the Eastern city, where they have no fountain water, that contained in these cisterns is applied to every domestic purpose.

The Maltese are a sober people; their food consists chiefly of vegetables and fish; they eat very little flesh. The inhabitants of the country, as well as those of the city itself, employ only pork. They kill no oxen but for the use of the sick, and for the tables of a few of the rich; a great many even of the latter prefer mutton.

These islanders are fond of coffee and chocolate, they also drink wine in a considerable quantity, which is imported from Sicily, and is excellent of its kind, but they are extremely temperate in the use of ardent spirits.

Although in warm countries the appetite for food is in general less than in colder regions, yet this is not altogether the case at Malta; most of the inhabitants dine at noon, and sup late; they indulge in repose after each meal, retiring always from table to bed; but they sit up to a late hour at night, and rise early in the morning.

On the Sunday, and during their holidays, the Maltese amuse themselves with active exercises; they are fond of dancing, and horse races; formerly they played much at *palle maille*\*, the alley for this purpose remains at the present day in the midst of Florianna.

The dress of these islanders appears well adapted to the climate; it consists of

a large woollen cap, a vest, and long breeches, and a short coat fastened by a red sash several times folded round the waist; the feet are either wholly bare, or only covered with sandals; they wear whiskers, but have the hair of the head cut short. The more civilized part of the inhabitants dress after the manner of the French.

The dress of the women is extremely convenient and economic; they wear no head-dress, but in public or in the churches appear muffled up in a *faldetta*, or kind of black mantle, which covers the head and shoulders, and likewise a black petticoat.

"It is climate, (says Montesquieu), that determines the stature, the vigour, and the duration of the life of man, his character, manners, habits, and passions. Government and religion are frequently even subordinate to its influence." After what has been said of their climate, we may naturally expect the Maltese to be of a bilious temperament. They are lean, and about the middle size, but extremely vigorous and muscular; their bones are large, the skin dry, and of a brown colour, partly covered with black hairs; their veins are large and prominent. The inhabitants of the country are remarkably strong and robust; they frequently sleep in the open air, exposed to the extreme heat of a burning sun. The women are usually of the middle stature, the colour of those who live in the country is uniformly dark brown; but in the city, where a great number of strangers have been long settled, you meet with several who are of a fair complexion. The Maltese women are extremely prolific—the births each year greatly exceed the deaths. They are marriageable at the age of twelve, and about this period exhibit a great deal of freshness and even beauty; but they begin to sloop and appear old at a very early age; indeed we never hear of a female being married after she has attained the age of thirty. The men likewise enter into the matrimonial state when very young. Notwithstanding the appearance of premature old age, there is no place where the inhabitants live to a greater age, or where more healthy old men are to be met with, than in Malta; the women also, after they have passed a certain age, seem to live longer than in any other country. The Maltese appear to be naturally irascible; and when under the influence of fanaticism, or stimulated by the abuse of authority, they become brutal, ferocious, revengeful, and sanguinary.

\* A game where a round bowl is struck with a mallet through a high arch of iron standing at either end of an alley.

guinary. They are much under the dominion of hereditary customs, and from the example of their ancestors are extremely partial to a sea-faring life. Few of them cultivate a knowledge of the arts and sciences, and, as to the women, their time is chiefly occupied in spinning cotton. The manners of these islanders are very licentious, the females are extremely voluptuous, and concubinage is common; before marriage they are indeed more guarded in their conduct, but afterwards they take the most unbounded liberties. The Maltese husbands are by no means jealous, except in the country, where this passion is extremely prevalent, as several of the Knights have oftener than once had occasion to witness. The inhabitants of the city are, as might be expected, much more civilized than those of the country, who appear little less ferocious than African savages; they speak the Arabic language, but can neither read nor write. The Maltese profess the catholic religion; they are extremely devout, even superstitious and fanatical. In the island there are a great number of priests or monks, and each family considers it an honour to have one or more of them as inmates.

The Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem is sovereign of Malta; but the Knights, who all concur in his nomination, the commanders, the judges, and the hereditary members of the council have the greatest influence in public affairs. Each individual, before the taking of Malta by the French, exercised a species of government over the Maltese. Formerly they paid no taxes, but neither commerce, industry, nor the arts were protected by the government, whose interest it was to keep the people in the grossest ignorance; they were not permitted to hold any civil or military employment, as these were wholly engrossed by the Knights themselves. The celibacy of this body of men was likewise another principal cause of the depravation of morals so conspicuous in this island. (*To be continued.*)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EXPLANATION of and CRITICISMS on  
the SYSTEM of DR. GALL, relative to  
the CAUSE and EXPRESSION of the  
principal DIFFERENCES of the UNDER-  
STANDING and PASSIONS. By J. L.  
MOREAU DE LA SARTHE.  
CRANIOLOGY.

HELVETIUS, who was for denying every thing to nature, in order to grant the more to the power of education,

thought it possible to demonstrate that the organization of every individual, as far as relates to the understanding, is originally the same; that it differs only in consequence of the accidental causes of improvement and alteration, and that, according to circumstances, every well-formed person may become, indiscriminately, a great poet, a distinguished philosopher, or a man of profound learning.

Dr. Gall, a German physiologist, who has, within these few years, obtained great celebrity by the singularity of his opinions, has adopted ideas directly contrary to those of Helvetius, as the basis of a system to which he has given his name. He not only thinks that the differences in the nature of the understanding and the passions depend on the organization, but he likewise pretends to demonstrate, that the intellectual functions and inclinations are faculties as distinct as those of sight and hearing; that those faculties have their several organs in the interior of the head; that the variations of understanding and character result from the different development of those organs, the combination of which forms the brain; and lastly, that as the skull exhibits externally, and, as it were, in relief, the expression of these internal differences, you may, by inspecting it, discover great energy of vital power, a propensity to sensuality, coquetry and cunning, constancy and affection, courage and prudence, imagination, the different kinds of memory, uncommon aptitude for the arts of drawing and music, &c.

The manner in which Dr. Gall distributes these different faculties in the brain is very ingenious; vital power occupies the center, the part which is most profound and best protected; the organs of sense are nearly in the same direction. Those of the other intellectual functions are placed successively, and from the interior to the exterior. The intellectual functions being, according to this arrangement, the most external and the most elevated, their development is necessarily announced by the great convexity of the forehead, and the obtuseness of the facial angle, which the Greek artists have not increased in their ideal beauties, without giving them the expression of a divine intelligence, and all the appearances of a superior nature.

Dr. Gall, in particular, asserts, that the portion of the brain forming what is termed by anatomists its circumvolutions, appears proper to support his new doctrine; and, without suffering himself to be guided by the opinions of those physiologists who



who have imagined that this region of the brain contributes in a particular manner to the exercise of thought, he has there discovered a multitude of organs, to which the various propensities and the different intellectual faculties correspond.

We shall now proceed to describe the manner in which he divides the brain; and though this distribution may appear rather singular to anatomists, it forms the basis and the first part of Dr. Gall's system.

*Part 1.* The upper part of the spinal marrow must be considered as the particular organ of vital power. It is a well known fact, that, in various parts of Germany, butchers employ no other method of killing their oxen than to thrust a sharp instrument between the first and second vertebrae of the brain.

Not far from the organ of vital power, and near the upper extremity of the posterior part of the brain, are situated, according to Dr. Gall, two prominences, which are the organs of procreative power; so that the principal organ of life is next to those which nature has more particularly charged with transmitting it.

The cerebral organs of the senses, that is, those parts which form the origin of the nerves particularly concerned in sensation, are placed anterior to those of vital and procreative power: but as their development cannot be perceived externally, Dr. Gall does not introduce the consideration of them into his system.

Nearer the circumference, and round the central parts above-mentioned, Dr. Gall's system places different organs, adapted to various functions, which are the less closely connected with purely animal life, the farther they are removed from the medullary and internal parts. According to this hypothesis, between the organs of procreative power, but higher, is situated an organ, the predominance of which produces nervous and spasmodic affections; above this, again, is another organ, whose development contributes to the energy of the tender and benevolent affections; whereas, on the sides, and at different distances, are placed the organs of courage, of cunning, and of deception.

The different kinds of memory, and the aptitude for music and the arts of drawing or painting, have organs situated in the anterior part of the brain; those belonging to the aptitude for mechanical arts are more towards the sides, lastly, those of meditation and observation are placed rather higher. These are separated by kindness; above them is

imagination, and below the latter, and rather towards the sides, are the organs of sagacity, of wit, the external expression of which is said to be very perceptible in the skull of the poet Blumauer, which forms part of Dr. Gall's museum.

According to the principles of Gallism, the brain contains several other organs, which perform different functions in the manifestation of the passions, and in the exercise of thought.

Before we establish the theory, the bases of which we have fixed above, we ought to ascertain what are those faculties, and the dispositions which may be regarded as independent and distinct. This knowledge Dr. Gall asserts that he acquired, by conforming in his researches to the following precepts:

*Precept 1.* It is necessary, in general, to be acquainted with all the natural differences which skulls exhibit; and to obtain this acquaintance, you must see and handle them a good deal. To feel them, you must not employ the ends of the fingers, but the whole hand; for it is not eminences, but slight convexities, that you are to find out, and which the points of the fingers would not enable you to discover.

*Precept 2.* Examine the heads of some persons endued with particular talents; then observe with attention the whole form of their heads, carefully noticing those parts where remarkable convexities are situated. In like manner, observe the heads of others possessing the same talents, compare them, and take notice whether the skulls of the latter present the same convexities in the same parts. A similar examination should be made of the heads of various individuals, whom you know to be destitute of the talents by which the former are distinguished. Observe very attentively, whether, instead of the convexities found in the first mentioned heads, none are to be perceived in the latter, and whether there may not even be depressions. If this be the case, and the fact be confirmed by several individuals without exception, you may then conclude, with a considerable degree of certainty that in the region of the skull which has been so accurately observed, resides the organ of that talent which eminently distinguishes the one, and is wanting in the others.

*Precept 3.* Similar researches should be continued on persons who are utter strangers. Remark, with great attention, the different convexities that appear on their skulls, and, according to the observations made

made in the manner above described, deduce the faculties and dispositions of those persons, and endeavour to discover, with prudence, whether the consequences you have drawn from the examination are verified.

*Precept 4.* You must then endeavour to procure a collection of skulls of persons with the history of whose lives you are accurately acquainted. This is an object very difficult to be accomplished; and Dr. Gall, notwithstanding all the pains he has taken, possesses as yet but a few, among which, however, are some very interesting ones, as General Wurmser's, Blumauer's, and Alxinger's,\* &c. together with those of some fools, whose imbecility was such, that they were incessantly occupied with one single idea. Since it is so extremely difficult to procure such a series of heads, it is necessary to be contented with busts, which should be moulded with the utmost accuracy. To this collection should be added the skulls of all the animals that can be obtained, in order to compare them with the human heads. The skulls of animals which possess very striking qualities should, in particular, be examined.

*Precept 5.* The last method, which is of great importance for discovering the organs and their seat, consists in observing, with the most scrupulous attention, the different symptoms that take place in diseases and injuries of the brain.

In conforming to these principles, and dissecting the brains of a great number of persons of his acquaintance, Dr. Gall declares that he has constantly observed a striking connection between their cerebral organs and their principal and characteristic faculties: he therefore thinks himself justified in assigning, in an experimental and positive manner, a particular instrument and theatre to each of the modifications of the heart and understanding. He adds, with a view to increase the number of proofs in favour of his distribution of the region of thought, that our intellectual and moral faculties are distinct, or even independent; that it is possible to exercise them alternately, and that the development, the superiority, or even the extinction of one of them, frequently produces no effect on the others, which may, consequently, be supposed to have their seat in different regions of the brain.

In fact, a person may use one of his intellectual faculties, while he suffers all the others to lie at rest; and thus forget

the fatigue of any labour, by means of a new employment, proper for bringing into action those functions of the understanding, which the preceding occupation had not employed. It is thus that by varying the subject, our studies may easily be prolonged; and a head fatigued by scientific meditations, may be refreshed by reading, and by those labours which give more employment to the imagination. Besides, a great number of cases might be mentioned, in which different persons have been seen to lose one or more of their intellectual faculties, while they preserved the others uninjured.

A few years since, I was myself consulted in a similar case. The patient had, in consequence of a paralytic attack, almost entirely lost his memory, and had retained only the words *Yes, no, very, very well, not at all, it is true, right, wonderfully*, and others of the same kind.

M. Villers, in his explanation of Dr. Gall's system, mentions an instance equally extraordinary of a lady who, in consequence of an accident she met with during her first lying-in, lost the recollection of every thing that had occurred since her marriage. Such was her forgetfulness, that she pushed aside her husband and her child, that was presented to her. This lady has never recovered the remembrance of the first year of her marriage, nor of the events that happened in it. Her relations and friends at length succeeded, by argument and the weight of their assurances, in persuading her that she was married, and had given birth to a son. She believes them, because she would rather imagine that she has lost the recollection of a year, than consider all around her as impostors. But she believes them on their word only; she looks at her husband and her child, without being able to conceive, by what magic she has obtained the one, or given birth to the other.

Instances have been seen, when blows on the head, shocks, the operation of trepanning, and different injuries of the brain, have entirely annihilated or suddenly developed certain faculties. Thus Fabricius de Hilden mentions a young man, who, by a fall on the head, was rendered completely silly; and Haller an idiot, whom a wound in the head restored to his understanding. It is well known, that to the operation of trepanning, Father Mabilion owed a sudden increase of his intellectual faculties.

According to Dr. Gall, therefore, researches both anatomical, psychological, and medical agree in proving, that

\* A celebrated comic poet of Vienna.



that the different modifications of the heart and understanding are distinct faculties, and that the brain is not one organ, but an apparatus composed of several organs, the diversity of whose functions and energy constitutes the original and organic cause of all the varieties of the understanding and passions.

Dr. Gall does not confine himself to this new manner of considering the brain; but he pretends to discover, by external signs, all the shades and varieties of moral affections and intellectual faculties.

This second part of Gallism, which is called the Osteologic system of Dr. Gall, is founded on the connections which exist between the brain and its osseous envelope: which must be very intimate, to enable the observer to form a judgment of the internal dispositions of the cerebral apparatus by the form of the skull, and to assign, on the different points of the surface of the head, as on a geographical map, the regions which correspond to the different territories of the appetites or faculties.

*Part. 2.* I have endeavoured in the former part to explain the bases of Dr. Gall's system; and analysing that system, I have attempted to demonstrate that it rests on two principles, the truth of which it was necessary to appreciate, namely; 1. The existence of the separate and particular organs composing the brain: 2. The distinctness and independence of the intellectual and moral faculties.

The object of the second part, as we have already mentioned, is the observation of the external dispositions of the head which announce the principal traits of the character, understanding, and passions. Dr. Gall, who appears to possess extraordinary aptitude for researches of this kind, recommends that they should not be undertaken without great prudence and attention.

He has himself bestowed uncommon attention on this physiognomonic part, and the zeal with which he is animated is such, that, in a moment of enthusiasm, he writes: "If the exterminating angel were at my command, woe to Kant, to Wieland and other great men! And why has not some one preserved the skulls of Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Hippocrates, Boerhaave, Alexander, Frederic, Joseph, Catherine, Voltaire, Locke, Rousseau, Bacon, Newton, &c. &c."

That he might not deserve a similar reproach, Dr. Gall has left no means unemployed, to collect, in his museum, the skulls of some celebrated men. His activity in procuring these precious articles is unbounded; and as self-love easily occa-

sions mistakes in such cases, there was once a time, when every person at Vienna trembled for his head, and feared lest it should one day become the property of the greedy doctor.

On this subject many ludicrous anecdotes are related. Among the rest M. Denis, librarian to the Emperor, inserted a clause in his will, for the express purpose of securing his head from the researches of Dr. Gall. In spite, however, of all these apprehensions and precautions, the latter has assembled in his collection several skulls and many busts of celebrated men, but particularly of extraordinary persons, artists, poets, fools, robbers, and likewise of animals, which exhibit, in a very striking manner the external sign of certain propensities, or faculties, that are never so strongly expressed in man.

In these monuments, which the uninitiated observer beholds without interest or pleasure, Dr. Gall distinctly reads and discovers the history of the persons to whom they belonged; or, at least, the principal traits of their character and understanding. His numerous researches in this way, have led him to consider as infallible the following indications, which he himself marks with numbers on small ivory skulls. One of these he transmitted to professor Cuvier, by whom I was favoured with it, for my explanation of Gallism, at the Athenæum of Paris.

[We are obliged to omit the account of these indications, for want of the figures; but, they are so extremely fanciful, that our readers will lose nothing by the omission.]

Dr. Gall first made his doctrine public by his lessons, which he continued without interruption till 1792, when they were prohibited by the court of Vienna, which declared that the new theory of the head was calculated only to turn the heads of its subjects, and propagate materialism.

The only article published by Dr. Gall, with a view to make known his system, is a letter addressed to Baron von Ritter, and inserted in Wieland's Magazine. M. Froriefs, a very profound and enlightened Gallist, has given a more detailed account of the same system in a paper of considerable length. M. Bojanus, another disciple of Dr. Gall, developed his master's doctrine, at one of the meetings of the Society of Medicine of Paris; and professor Chaussier, who drew up a report on the subject, did not scruple to declare that Dr. Gall's system does not rest on any of the sure and acknowledged bases of anatomy.

—(To be concluded in our next.)

THE

## THE POPULATION ACT.

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND.							
COUNTIES.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Bedford-.....	11,883	13,980	30,523	32,870	13,766	13,816	63,393
Berks .....	20,573	23,416	52,821	56,394	38,155	16,921	109,215
Buckingham--.....	20,443	23,384	52,094	55,350	25,083	20,138	107,444
Cambridge .....	16,139	19,262	44,081	45,265	28,054	11,988	89,546
Chester .....	34,482	37,613	92,759	98,992	38,823	67,447	191,751
Cornwall.....	32,906	39,040	89,868	93,401	42,687	24,870	138,269
Cumberland --.....	21,573	25,893	54,377	62,855	21,062	13,387	117,230
Derby .....	31,322	33,660	79,401	81,471	31,743	39,516	161,142
Devon.....	57,955	72,559	157,240	185,761	96,208	60,844	343,001
Dorset.....	21,437	21,142	53,667	61,652	28,204	22,259	115,319
Durham.....	27,195	33,109	74,770	85,591	18,217	25,208	160,361
Essex.....	38,371	46,784	111,356	115,081	65,174	25,283	226,437
Glocester---.....	46,457	55,133	117,130	133,629	49,420	49,645	250,809
Hereford.....	17,003	18,822	43,955	45,236	31,261	8,538	89,191
Hertford .....	17,681	20,092	48,063	49,514	20,611	12,861	97,577
Huntingdon---.....	6,841	8,150	18,521	19,047	9,536	4,484	37,568
Kent.....	51,585	65,967	151,374	156,250	54,124	43,253	307,624
Lancaster--.....	114,270	132,147	322,356	350,375	52,018	269,259	672,731
Leicester.....	25,992	27,967	63,943	66,138	23,823	42,036	130,081
Lincoln .....	41,395	42,629	102,445	106,112	60,584	24,263	208,557
Middlesex .....	112,912	199,854	373,655	444,474	13,417	162,260	818,129
Monmouth.....	8,948	9,903	22,173	23,409	12,871	5,540	45,582
Norfolk .....	47,617	57,930	129,842	143,529	61,791	38,181	273,371
Northampton.....	26,665	29,361	65,417	68,340	29,303	31,426	131,757
Northumberland .....	26,518	35,503	73,357	83,744	23,190	25,738	157,101
Nottingham--.....	25,611	30,081	68,558	71,792	23,904	35,513	140,350
Oxford .....	20,599	25,750	53,786	55,834	33,109	16,346	109,620
Rutland.....	3,274	3,563	7,978	8,378	3,995	1,923	16,356
Salop.....	51,132	34,501	82,563	85,076	45,046	35,535	167,639
Somerset .....	48,040	57,013	126,927	146,825	61,434	54,053	273,750
Southampton .....	38,345	45,331	105,667	113,989	50,696	30,303	219,656
Stafford .....	45,198	48,135	118,698	120,455	43,930	72,465	239,153
Suffolk .....	32,253	43,481	101,091	109,340	55,744	34,064	210,431
Surrey.....	46,072	63,673	127,138	141,905	2,746	42,865	269,043
Sussex.....	25,272	30,755	73,797	80,514	38,923	19,608	159,311
Warwick .....	40,847	44,028	99,942	108,248	54,756	91,922	208,190
Westmoreland.....	7,897	9,026	20,175	21,442	12,141	8,673	41,617
Wilts.....	29,462	30,527	87,380	97,727	53,517	39,422	135,107
Worcester .....	26,711	29,741	67,631	71,702	38,865	30,230	139,333
York (East Riding).....	25,731	31,544	67,457	71,976	31,538	22,003	139,433
(North Riding).....	31,512	34,542	74,904	80,602	44,061	26,207	155,506
(West Riding).....	111,140	117,379	276,005	287,948	55,695	164,188	563,953
	1467870	1778420	3987935	4243499	1524227	1789531	8331434

COUNTY



## COUNTY OF ANGLESEA.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEA.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL. OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Llyfion .....	798	846	1,966	2,176	1,781	136	4,142
Maltraeth—.....	634	681	1,472	1,939	1,596	107	3,411
Menai-.....	1,015	1,185	2,525	2,794	2,008	202	5,319
Talybolion .....	747	785	1,849	1,882	1,797	150	3,731
Twrcelyn .....	1,719	1,731	4,091	4,386	2,035	1,705	8,477
Tyndaethwy .....	996	1,036	2,382	2,636	2,112	125	5,018
TOWN OF							
Beaumaris .....	267	288	659	917	100	126	1,576
Holyhead.....	473	506	831	1,301	357	63	2,132
Total.	6,679	7,058	15,775	18,031	9,766	2,614	33,806

## COUNTY OF BRECON.

HUNDRED OF							
Builth .....	942	1,159	2,490	2,669	4,140	257	5,159
Crickhowel .....	1,008	1,018	2,526	2,520	1,695	999	5,016
Devynnock .....	1,128	1,132	2,675	2,778	2,814	578	5,455
Merthyr .....	667	707	1,613	1,704	1,901	168	3,322
Penkelly .....	770	801	1,973	1,826	1,412	234	3,799
Talgarth .....	1,301	1,417	2,938	3,290	2,112	1,314	6,273
TOWN OF							
Brecon .....	499	536	1,125	1,453	272	654	2,576
Total.	6,315	6,800	15,393	16,210	14,316	4,201	31,633

## COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

HUNDRED OF							
Genaur Glyn .....	1,418	1,568	3,379	3,875	2,730	436	7,254
Ilar .....	2,289	2,333	5,443	5,958	4,641	456	11,401
Moyddyn .....	1,979	2,017	4,424	4,894	3,512	730	9,318
Pennarth .....	921	1,208	1,955	2,153	2,179	473	4,103
Troyedroyr .....	1,797	1,879	4,408	4,561	3,372	628	8,969
TOWN OF							
Cardigan .....	415	430	789	1,122	77	173	1,911
Total.	8,819	9,435	20,408	22,548	16,511	2,896	42,956

## CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. CLXXXVII.—STATUE OF CERES.

CERES, as every body knows, was the goddess of corn, among the Grecians: and her worship was performed with peculiar solemnities. She had both her less and her greater mysteries, the latter being accompanied with the most awful and significant rites. Many temples were erected to her honour through Greece, but that at Eleusis exceeded them all in extent and magnificence; and the colossal statue erected there, the workmanship of Praxiteles, was one of the proudest specimens of Grecian sculpture. It was a figure three times bigger than life, the majestic height of which, with a Medusa on the breast, struck the beholders with astonishment; as the emblems of her divinity and useful discoveries, the holy basket, with ears of corn and fruits, on her head, affected them with delight: so that what Tryphiodorus says of the Trojan horse, may be almost said of this surprising statue:

— ἐξεστραπὶς φόβῳ καὶ καλλεὶ πολλῶν  
Εὐρυς δ' ὑψηλός. Tryphiodori *Ιλίου Αλυσισ*.

“ Broad o’er the shoulders, and of won’rous height,

It look’d terrific, tho’ in beauty bright.”

Neither the Saracens nor the Christians, amidst all their religious rage, were able to destroy these stupendous monuments of ancient art. They have, indeed, much defaced them, but the ruins of both still remain. These ruins have been described by different travellers; but the honour of bringing the bust of the Colossus from Eleusis to Cambridge, was left for Dr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, of Jesus College. It is now erected at the foot of the public library, and not unaptly; for as the fruits of the earth support the body of man, so do philosophy and books his mind.

This bust—for only the bust remains—is composed of fine white marble, much battered and disfigured. The features are quite defaced, but there are still the vestiges of exquisite workmanship. The breadth of the shoulders is five feet and a half, and the basket, which it has on the head, is more than two feet deep. On the outside are ears of wheat, poppies, and roses, and in the middle is the foliage of oak. There is a girt about her waist, and a belt across the breasts. Some have supposed that it is a bust of one of the *Canephora*, young women who carried baskets in religious processions; but there is sufficient evidence of its being a bust

of the goddess herself, and of that very colossal statue which adorned the great temple at Eleusis, from which she was called Eleusinean Ceres.

Δαματερ, μεγα χαρῆ, πολυτροφε, πυλαμε.  
διμενε. Callimachus.

— Δεα δ' ἐπιλαμψετον ἐν Γραιῶν,  
ὄσσον Ελευσινί.

NO. CLXXXVIII.—COPIED FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

John Lydgate, speaking of Cantabres going to Athens, says, in reference to Cambridge—

“ All his witts he greatlye did applie  
To have acquaintance, by great affection,  
With folke experte in philosophie.  
From Athenes he brought with him downe  
Philosophers, most soveraigne of renowme,  
Unto Cambridge. Playnlye, this is the case:  
Anaximander and Anaxagoras,

With many other myne authours doth fare  
To Cambridge fast gan him hym spede  
With philosophers, and let for no cost spare  
In the scholes to studdie and to reede.  
Of whoes teachyng great profit that gan  
spread,

And great increase rose of his doctrine.  
Thus of Cambridge the name gan first shyne,  
As chieffe schoole and Universitie  
Unto this time from the days it began,  
By clere reporte in many a far countre,  
Unto the reigne of Cassibellan,  
A woorthie prynee and full knightlie man,  
As sayne Chronicles, who, with his might  
hand,

Let Julius Cæsar to arryve in this land.  
Five hundreth year full thertie yere and  
twentie

Fro Babylon’s transmigracion,  
That Cassibellan reigned in Britaine,  
Which, by his notable discrecon,  
To increase that studdie of great attention,  
I mean of Cambridge the Universitie,  
Franchized with manye a libertie.

By the meane of his royall favor,  
From countries about many one  
Divers schollers, by diligent labour,  
Made their resorte of great affection,  
To that stoddie great plenty there cam downe  
To gather fruits of wisdom and science,  
And sundrie flowers of sugred eloquence.

And as it is put eke in memorie,  
How Julius Cæsar entring this region,  
On Cassibellan, after his victorie,  
Tooke with him clarks of famous renowme  
Fro Cambridge, and ledd them to Rome  
towne.

Thus by processe remembered heretoforne,  
Cambridge was founded long or Christ was  
borne,

Five hundreth yere, thertie, and eke nyne In



In this matter ye gett no more of me,  
Rehearse I will no more at this tyme.  
This remembrance have great authoritie  
To be preferred of long antiquitie,  
For which, by recorde, all clarks seyde the  
same,  
Of heresie Cambridge have never blame."

If the two last lines contain a truth with respect to the times previous to the appearance of the Lollards, they contain something very far from a truth with respect to the succeeding times, if by heresy is meant a differing from the popular and established doctrines; for from that period, science and philosophy have been gaining ground, and philosophers love to have a creed of their own.

"—— Pallas, quas condidit arces,  
Ipse colat." VIRG.

NO. CLXXXIX.—ARMINIANS, OR FREE-  
WILLERS.

ERASMUS, OF QUEEN'S-COLLEGE.

Erasmus, born at Rotterdam, 1467, and thence called Roterodamus, was an accomplished scholar; acute in detecting error, but cautious in proposing truth; a liberal and patient enquirer, but a timid reformer. He wrote more and better than any man at the revival of letters, and was entitled to the first laurels in academic groves, though neither magnanimous nor ambitious enough for a crown of martyrdom. However, his literature effected more than some people's polemics; his elegant irony, than their severity; his moderation, than their imposing claims, and dogmatizing assumption of infallibility. It was remarked of Erasmus, that he did more *ridendo*, than Luther *stomachando*.

Erasmus, as every body knows, lived long before Arminius. He was, however, a Free-Willer, and published a book against Luther, *De Libero Arbitrio*; and afterwards a Dissertation on it, penned with more fervour and asperity than usually characterise his writings. The following account properly belongs to our Miscellany, and is extracted from Erasmus's Life, by Dr. Jortin, who himself extracted it from another publication.

"As Erasmus was invited down to Cambridge by Fisher Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of the University, and Head of Queen's-College, so he was accommodated by him in his own lodgings at his college, and promoted, by his means, to the Lady Margaret's Professorship in Divinity, and afterwards to the Greek Professor's chair, which places, though they were more honourable than profit-

able, yet were of great service to the University."

"How long Erasmus was Greek Professor I know not. It is made a question by some, whether he was ever called so or not, taking him only for a reader in that language. But I think it plain, by Richard Croke's Oration in praise of Greek learning, that he succeeded Erasmus in that chair. I shall only just observe, that we have no reason for believing that Erasmus, though commonly placed in the list of University-orators, as predecessor to Croke, ever filled that place.

"Erasmus, at the desire of Bishop Fisher, and by order of the University of Cambridge, drew up the epitaph for Margaret Countess of Richmond, which is inscribed on her tomb in Westminster Abbey, and had for so doing twenty shillings."

Again. — "Though Erasmus," says Jortin, as we have observed, "said to Servatius, that he taught gratis at Cambridge, yet it appears that he made some profit, and that he expected the payment of thirty nobles, which detained him there, though he wished to be gone. But he reckoned that so poor a reward might be reckoned a very nothing. He had explained the Grammar of Chrysoloras, and intended to read lectures on that of Gaza."—Ep. 119, 123.

Erasmus's works, which are very numerous, being on various topics of theology, scholastic divinity, classic literature, poetry, sometimes serious and meditative, at other times smart, satirical, and farcical, are all in the public library. It seems, as if his whole life had been spent in his study and at his writing-desk. There is a portrait of him at Queen's College, but it is only a copy; and the walk, called from him Erasmus's Walk, is known to every Cantab. He was a great man, with some weaknesses;

—— Homo fuit atq; humanus Erasmus.

NO. CXC. — ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT  
AND HIS LIBRARY IN EMANUEL  
COLLEGE.

This prelate was born at Fressingfield, in Sufflk, in 1616. He was eminent as a classical scholar, fellow of Emanuel College, and in 1662 was appointed Master. Mr. Walker, in his "Attempt towards Recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England, Heads of Colleges, &c. sequestered in the Rebellion,"

remarks of Sancroft, "that he was a man of singular prudence and integrity; a very wise and very good man; and, as his name imports, Sancroft or Sancraft, of uncorrupt sincerity. He had a vast multitude of papers and collections; and therein more, perhaps, wrote with his own hand, than any man either of this or the last age ever did write," saith Mr. Wharton, in his Preface to the Trial of Archbishop Laud." The same writer observes, "that he was unexpectedly advanced to the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury, without the least inclination of his own." He was one of the seven bishops who was committed to the Tower for refusing to order his Majesty's declaration to be read; and refusing to take the oaths to King William, he was deprived of his archbishopric, and lived retired in the place of his nativity, where he died in 1693, in the 77th year of his age. He possessed a very valuable library. This now composes a great part of the excellent library belonging to Emanuel College, consisting of the best editions of the classics, theology, and the fathers. There is a full length portrait of him in Emanuel-College Picture-Gallery, and he makes a very conspicuous figure in Joshua Barnes's *Euxapristev*.

NO. CXCI.—BISHOP CUMBERLAND.

This prelate was born in London in 1632, was first of St. Paul's School, and afterwards of Magdalen College. Two of its masters in his time were men of eminence, Dr. Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle, and Dr. Duport, Dean of Peterborough. He was contemporary, and maintained a particular acquaintance with Mr. Pepys, secretary to the Admiralty, who lent to the college that curious library, called from him the Pepysian Library, of which an account has already been given.

He was a learned, and a very amiable man. There is a short Memoir of him written by his domestic chaplain, Mr. Payne. This is prefixed to Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History, translated from the first book of Eusebius, *De Preparatione Evangelica*, by Bishop Cumberland. The writer says, that Cumberland, through his whole life, was in constant calm and serenity, hardly ever ruffled with any passion. Having thus a mind friendly to his body, and being exactly regular and temperate in his way of living, he attained to a good old age, with perfect soundness of mind and body. He was not afflicted with or subject to any ailment or distemper; never complained

that he was ill or out of order; came almost constantly from his chamber in a morning with a smile in his countenance.

He was one of King William's bishops. His memorialist remarks: "The King was told that Dr. Cumberland was the fittest man he could nominate to the Bishopric of Peterborough. Thus a private country clergyman, without posing to court, a place he had rarely seen; without suing to great men, without taking the least step towards soliciting it, was pitched upon to fill so great a trust, only because he was fittest for it. He walked, after his usual manner, on a post day, to the coffee-house, and read in the newspaper, that one Dr. Cumberland was named to the Bishopric of Peterborough."

It is mentioned by Cicero, as an example of great zeal and industry in Cato, that he learned Greek when he was sixty years of age. Bishop Cumberland sat down to study the Coptic when he was eighty-three years old. He actually mastered the language, and went through great part of the Coptic version of the New Testament, presented to him by Dr. Wilkins. He used to remark, that a man had better wear out than rust.

His remarks on Sanchoniathon's History is a learned work, but not remarkable either for strength or elegance of composition. His other works are, *Disquisitio Philosophica de Legibus Natura*, an Essay towards the Recovery of Jewish Weights and Measures, and two volumes of Miscellanies. There is a half-length portrait of him in Magdalen College-hall.

NO. CXCH.—DR. ISAAC BARROW.

Dr. Barrow was born in London, in 1630. He was first a pensioner of Peter-House, and afterwards of Trinity-College, of which society he became fellow in 1649. He became at length Master of the College, and was both Greek Professor and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, being the first after the foundation of the latter professorship. He was also a poet, and has left behind him sufficient proof, that severer studies are by no means inconsistent with poetical productions. Among performances in this way, he wrote an Ode on King Charles's restoration, though it does not appear that he was so much benefited by it as he expected; to which circumstance these lines, not in his poems, allude:

"Te magis optavit reditum, Carole, nemo;  
Et nemo sensit, te rediisse minus."

Englished:



*Englified :*

Thy restoration, royal Charles, I see;  
By none more wish'd, by none less felt than  
me.

Barrow was a zealous Arminian, as his Sermon on the Universal Redemption of Mankind, and on Justifying Faith, prove: but the great length of his sermons was more in the manner of the Calvinists and Puritans, for he has been known to preach three hours and a half at a time; and there are some droll anecdotes on record in reference to his immoderately long discourses. He was a man of extraordinary powers and attainments; and has been well characterised by Dr. Mapletost, who wrote his epitaph in the following manner:

"ISAACUS BARROW,  
S. T. P. Regi Carolo II. a sacris:  
Vir prope Divinus, et vere magnus, si quid  
magni habent  
Pietas, Probitas, Fides, summa Eruditio, par  
Modestia,  
Mores sanctissimi undequaque et suavissimi.  
Geometriæ Professor Londini Greshamensis,  
Græcæ Linguae et Mathematicæ apud Cantabrigienses suos.  
Cathedras omnes, Ecclesiam, Gentem, ornavit.  
Collegium S. S. Trinitatis Præses illustravit,  
Jædis Bibliothecæ vere Regiæ fundamentis  
auxit.  
Opes, Honores, & universum vitæ ambitum,  
Ad majora natus, non contempsit, sed reliquit seculo."

It was said of Dr. Barrow, that he might be esteemed as having shewn a compass of invention equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted. There is a full length portrait of him in Trinity College-hall, probably an original.

## NO. CXCVIII.—ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON.

This prelate was brought up among the Calvinists; and while of Clare-Hall, of which society he was entered in 1647, was chum, or chamber-fellow, of one who became a most zealous and distinguished Non-conformist. He afterwards went thoroughly into the Arminian system, and Dr. Barrow left him all his manuscripts. Of Dr. Barrow it has been already remarked, that he wrote longer sermons than any man of his time; and of Archbishop Tillotson it may be said, that he wrote a greater number. He became the oracle of the Arminian party, but some of the Calvinists proclaim him a mere court-politician, and maintain that he was not sound on the doctrine of the Trinity.

Be this as it may, it is certain he expressed a wish that the church was fairly rid of the Athanasian Creed, as may be seen in the Writings of Mr. Theophilus Lindsey, who has so distinguished himself by his writings in the controversy between the Unitarians and Trinitarians.

It does not appear that Tillotson became fellow of his college, but here it was he began his new plan of systematic divinity, following in that matter some of the most distinguished Arminians of his time, then residing in the University—Dr. Cudworth, author of the Intellectual System, Dr. More, Dr. Worthington, and others; but above all, Dr. Wilkins, who afterwards became Bishop of Chester.

In 1689 he was appointed Clerk of the Closet to King William, and afterwards Dean of St. Paul's.

There is a curious letter of Tillotson's to Lady Ruffel, in which he says—"After I had kissed the King's hands for the Deanery of St. Paul's, I gave his Majesty my most humble thanks, and told him that now he had set me at ease for the remainder of my life. He replied, 'No such matter, I assure you,' and spoke plainly about a great place, which I dread to think of, and said, it was necessary for his service, and he must charge it on my conscience. Just as he said this, he was called to supper, and I had only time to say, that when his Majesty was at leisure, I did believe I could satisfy him that it would be most for his service that I should continue in the station in which he had now placed me. This hath brought me into a real difficulty. For on the one hand, it is hard to decline his Majesty's commands, and much harder yet to stand out against so much goodness as his Majesty is pleased to hold towards me. This I owe to me Bishop of Salisbury, one of the best and worst friends I know; best, for his singular good opinion of me; and the worst, for directing the King to this method, which I knew he did; as if I and his lordship had concerted the matter, how to finish this foolish piece of dissimulation, in running away from a bishopric to catch an archbishopric;" and more to the same purpose, in the New and General Biography, extracted from Dr. Birch's Life of Archbishop Tillotson. Some have rallied Tillotson on this occasion, as if he had played off the *nolo episcopari*, or rather *archiepiscopari*, with more dexterity than sincerity. Be this as it may, he was nominated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, April 15, 1691.

NO. CXCIV.—EPIGRAM, BY A GENTLEMAN, WHEN STUDENT OF TRINITY-HALL, ON SEEING TWO YOUNG LADIES TOGETHER.

When wisdom and beauty, rare intercourse!  
meet,

From heav'n we get emblems to mark our  
surprise:

Thus Clara is Venus, with Pallas's wit,  
And Emily Pallas, with Venus's eyes.

NO. CXCV.—DR. DARWIN.

Dr. Darwin, the poet and philosopher,  
was of St. John's College, and deserved  
a place among our Cambridge poets. The  
following lines, written in his *Loves of  
the Plants*, by a Cantab, may be placed  
not unaptly here. Cupid speaks:

"Teeming with Nature's living fires,  
I bid thee welcome, genial Spring,  
While Fancy wakes her thousand lyres,  
And woods and vales responsive ring.

She comes—lo! WINTER scowls away:  
Harmonious forms start forth to view;  
Nymphs, tripping light in circles gay,  
Deck'd in their robes of virgin hue.

Then I, on am'rous sportings bent,  
Like a fly archer take my stand;  
Wide thro' the world my shafts are sent,  
And ev'ry creature owns my hand.

First man, the lord of all below,  
A captive sinks beneath my dart;  
And lovely woman, fram'd to glow,  
Yields the dominion of her heart!

Thro' sea and earth, and boundless sky,  
The fond subjection all must prove,  
Whether they swim the stream, or fly,  
Or mountain, vale, or forest rove.

Nor less the garden's sweet domain,  
The mossy heath, and verdant mead,  
The tow'ring hill, the level plain,  
And fields, with blooming life o'erspread.

NO. CXCVI.—QUEEN ELIZABETH.

"The 26th day of Julie, 1578, the  
Queene's Majestie came in her progresse  
intended to Norfolk, to Audley-End, at  
the town of Waldren, accompanied by  
the Lorde Treasurer, High Chancellor  
of the Universitie of Cambridge. The  
Vice-Chancellor and the Masters of Col-  
leges thoughte meete and convenient for  
the discharge of dutie, that the said Vice-  
Chancellor and Heds of Coll. should  
shewe themselves of the courte, and wel-  
come her Grace into these quarters."

About the end of his oration, the ora-  
tor makes mention of a present Mr. Doc-  
tor Howland, then Vice-Chancellor, mak-  
ing his three ordinarie curtesies, and then  
kneeling at her Majesty's feet, presented  
unto her, a Newe Testament in Greek,  
of Robert Stephanus's first printing, in

folio, bound in redd velvett, and lymmed  
with gold; the armes of England sett  
upon eche syde of the booke very faire;  
and on the thirde leafe of the booke, being  
faire and cleane paper, was also sett and  
painted in colours the armes of the Uni-  
versitie, with these writings following:—  
*Regiæ Majestati deditissimæ Academicæ  
Cantabrigiensis Insignia* (viz. quatuor  
Leones cum Bibl. &c.)

Also, with the booke, the said Vice-  
Chancellor presented a pair of gloves,  
pertumed and garnished, with imbroiderie  
and goldsmithes wourke pr. 6os. and these  
verses.

In *Anglicana* Serenissim. Principis Eli-  
zabethæ.

*Semper una.*

Una quod es semper, quod semper es optima,  
Princeps,

Quam bene conveniunt hæc duo verba  
tibi?

Quod pia, et prudens, quod casta, quod in-  
nuba virgo

Semper es, hoc etiam semper es una modo.  
Et populum quod ames, populo quod amata  
vicissim

Semper es, hic constans semper et una  
manes!

O utinam; quoniam sic semper es una, liceret  
Una te nobis semper, Eliza, frui!

From Baker's MSS. in the Public Li-  
brary.

E. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MY attention having been directed  
by a friend, some few days ago,  
to an article in one of the numbers of the  
Edinburgh Review, in which the writer  
has strangely misunderstood (for I will  
not suppose he has wilfully misrepresent-  
ed) a statement I have published of the  
expence of maintaining the garrison of  
the Cape of Good Hope, I think it right,  
from deference to the public, as well as  
justice to myself, to endeavour to remove  
any doubts that such misrepresentation  
may have created. I should not at the  
time have deemed it worth my while to  
answer an anonymous writer, who has  
indulged his pen in expressions that might  
have been less acrimonious, and more be-  
coming the gentleman and the scholar,  
without diminishing the force of his ar-  
gument, did I not conceive the importance  
of the subject to demand it. The value,  
indeed, of the Cape of Good Hope is of  
such magnitude to the interests of Great  
Britain, in every point of view, as to make  
it impossible she should ever lose sight of  
it.



it. The heavy losses our commerce in the East has already sustained; the danger to which one of the most valuable fleets that ever floated on the ocean has lately been exposed, and to which many others of the same kind must continue to be exposed; the constant demand for fresh troops to be sent out from this country to India; the supply of stores and provisions required by ships of war cruizing in the Eastern Seas; and the refreshments so desirable to be procured on long voyages—all clearly and powerfully demonstrate, that this commanding station ought not to have been resigned into the hands of an enemy. It was from a due sense of its importance, in these and other respects, and a conviction that those who appear to have been so easily prevailed on to alienate it from Great Britain, had not sufficiently considered the subject, that, among other considerations, induced me to discuss the question in a second volume; hoping, that by bringing it before the public, at an early stage of the war, his Majesty's late ministers, who had justified the surrender on no other ground than that of expence, would have seen the necessity of recovering a settlement which a mistaken economy urged them to give up; and made it one of the first military operations on the renewal of the war. It was on this account I hoped that the application of *three months* might not prove in vain, and not from any *silly boast*, or *disrespect to the public*, as the Reviewer, with no great share of candour or good nature, has suggested. But to the point:

To prove that this expence had been greatly exaggerated, I stated a few simple facts, which I thought sufficient to establish the point, without entering into minute explanations. But as these facts have been totally perverted in the Edinburgh Review, and more particularly as the expenditure at the Cape of Good Hope is likely to become a subject of parliamentary enquiry, I consider myself called upon to clear up, as far as I am able, any suspicions that the interpretation given therein may have occasioned on a point of such importance.

Having stated the expenditure in maintaining the garrison of the Cape for seven years, I observed, that certain savings made by government, and amounting to about 150,000*l.* ought to be considered as so many deductions from the total expence. These savings I have stated to arise out of—

1. A premium borne by government bills.
2. A profit on specie imported.

3. Ditto on copper money imported.

4. Interest on paper money thrown into circulation. Beside a very considerable saving on the rations issued to the troops in consideration of a certain sum stopped out of their pay. On this point the Reviewer has thought proper to observe, "If we rightly understand him, government deducts *as much* from the pay of the troops, *as would subsist them*, in a dearer country, for example at home, and feeds them at the Cape somewhat cheaper. The fairness of this practice depends exactly on the contract originally entered into with the men. If they ought to be paid *in money*, and not *in kind*, the gain is at their expence." After having stated, what indeed I supposed to be very generally known, "*that on most foreign stations the soldier could not possibly subsist himself on his pay*;" that government, "*therefore, for the accommodation of the soldier, deducted a certain sum out of his pay, in consideration of his ration or fixed proportion of victuals*;" it is a singular perversion of the meaning to make me say, "*that government deducted as much from the pay of the soldier at the Cape as would subsist him in a dearer country*." If his *whole pay* is not adequate to his subsistence on most stations, as I have stated to be the case, how could government deduct *as much* from it as will subsist him? However, as it seems to have suited his purpose to misunderstand me, I will state the case more fully. The pay of a soldier, whether in England, at Gibraltar, or at the Cape of Good Hope, is a shilling a day. Let us suppose the expence of his ration, or what is sufficient to feed him, to be one shilling in England, eighteenpence in Gibraltar, and five-pence at the Cape of Good Hope—it is clear that, at the Cape, he would not only subsist, but save money; that in England, he could barely subsist; and that, at Gibraltar, he could not subsist at all. Now, as the same individual soldier might serve at all the three places in the course of a twelve-month, he would find himself very differently circumstanced at the different stations. To obviate the inconvenience that would necessarily arise from this disparity in the price of food, government, *for the accommodation of the soldier*, deducts the sum of six-pence from his pay, and, in lieu thereof, supplies him with his ration; suffering, by so doing, a loss of sixpence a day in England, of a shilling in Gibraltar, and effecting a saving of one penny at the Cape of Good Hope; but it is sufficiently clear, that this loss to government, in Eng-

land

land and Gibraltar, is no more a gain to the soldier on those stations, than the gain to government was any loss to him at the Cape of Good Hope. The gain therefore *was not at his expence*, as the Reviewer would conclude, but, as may easily be shewn, the measure, on the contrary, was a real advantage to him, even on this cheap station. For, although the Commissary General, by entering into large contracts for the supply of 5000 men, could afford the ration at something less than sixpence, yet neither small detachments, nor even whole companies, much less single individuals, could have supplied themselves with the same ration at any thing like that sum. He would not, in this case, have had a clear sixpence per day to receive *in hard money*, after paying for his maintenance, as he was regularly entitled to, by the arrangement which I have now explained. The Reviewer, I should hope, who seems to pique himself not a little on his knowledge of political economy, will understand enough of domestic economy to comprehend what I have here stated.

But to proceed to the other articles on which a saving was effected to the public. The first of these is *the premium on bills drawn by government*. On this subject I have observed, "The Deputy Paymaster General drew bills on his Majesty's Paymaster General in England, in exchange for paper currency, *in which all the contingent and extraordinary expences of the garrison were paid.*" That "Lord Macartney considered it expedient to fix the premium at twenty per cent. deeming it right that government bills should bear the highest premium of bills that might be in the market, yet at the same time not to proceed to such a height as to become oppressive either to the merchant or the public." On which the Reviewer observes: "Government issued bills, and the colonial currency, being depreciated, was twenty per cent. worse than those bills. *The troops were paid according to the colonial currency*, and the provisions were bought according to it also. As to *the pay which the men received in colonial currency*, this is indeed a strange transaction; and what Mr. Barrow is pleased to term a profit on exchange, becomes *a per centage levied on the men's pay*—it was, in fact, *paying the army with debased money.*" The remarks above quoted, look so very like a wilful misrepresentation, that it will hardly be supposed a keen Edinburgh Reviewer could commit (to use his own words) *so gross a blunder*. I have not only particularly specified for what purpose the colonial cur-

rency was purchased, namely, *for paying the contingent and extraordinary expences of the garrison*, but I have more than once expressly stated, *that the soldier was always paid in hard money*. The assertions, therefore, *that the troops were paid according to the colonial currency—the pay which the men received in colonial currency, &c.* are the Reviewer's own fabrications, diametrically opposite to every thing I have advanced on the subject, and to the fact; and consequently his conclusions of *a per centage levied on the men's pay, and of paying the army with debased money*, are totally void of any foundation in truth. So tenacious indeed was Lord Macartney in adhering to the principle of paying the troops in specie, that, notwithstanding the difficulties and delay which sometimes occurred in procuring it, he chose rather to let them go in arrears, than to pay them in paper, *even with the highest premium added to it*, to prevent the possibility of a suspicion entering a soldier's mind that he might be cheated.

In stating the simple fact of government bills bearing a premium of twenty per cent. I did not think it necessary to enter into a circumstantial detail of the nature of the circulating medium at the Cape. It seems, however, I ought to have done it. The paper currency of the Cape consisted of stamped cards signed by some three of the principal officers of government. They had no other currency than this paper; and the sanctioning of it, at the capture by the British arms, formed an important article of the capitulation. I suffered *no depreciation*; a paper sixpence would purchase in the market the same quantity of provisions as one of silver, both at the capture and at the surrender. The quantity in circulation was limited, and barely sufficient for the convenience of the colonists when the English took the place. Since that event, it was found much too small; and memorials and petitions were presented to the British government to create a new issue, to the amount of 300,000 dollars; which the inhabitants were willing to borrow from the government at an interest of five per cent. This was in addition to the sum of 250,000 dollars, which Sir James Craig found himself obliged *actually to create*, and which still remains in circulation. It is true, that the prices of almost all the articles of general consumption were generally increased, not because *the circulating medium was depreciated*, but because the demand for them was greater, occasioned by the addition of 10,000 persons to a town and port,



port, whose whole population before was under 20,000. The bills drawn by government were not circulated and brought in competition with the common currency, but were given to the merchants *in exchange for it*—not for the purpose of *paying* the soldier, but of *purchasing his ration*. The colonist had no knowledge of English bills; they were confined chiefly to the English merchants, and sent home as remittances for goods purchased in England, the productions of the colony being less suitable to make their payments in. These bills, as I have observed, were first issued at *par* with the currency, but becoming as much an article of merchandize among the English, who had remittances to make, as any thing else, they soon bore a premium, proportioned to the demand for them, from five to thirty *per cent.* To issue bills at *par*, for the benefit of individuals, when that profit could fairly and honourably be applied to the public service, would have been a criminal neglect in those who were intrusted with the government. Lord Macartney, therefore, deemed it expedient to fix the premium at twenty *per cent.* or, more correctly speaking, to suffer it to proceed no higher, for the reasons I have already stated. It may be said that where there exists a gain, a loss must be incurred somewhere. The merchant, no doubt, took care to cover the *per centage* which he paid for his bills, by a proportionate advance on his goods; and thus the exchange might operate as a trifling indirect tax on the general consumer of foreign articles, which the increased prosperity of the colony very well enabled them to pay. I shall not dispute with the Reviewer on the general principle of a *paper currency*; but, I can assure him, none of his conclusions apply to that currency which is in universal circulation at the Cape of Good Hope. There being no other circulating medium to come in competition with it, and the quantity too small for the population, it suffered no depreciation; and government gained by the peculiar circumstances existing in the settlement.

As the Reviewer takes no notice of the second article of profit to government, arising out of the importation of specie *for the payment of the troops*, I shall only observe, that the nominal value of the dollar in the Cape of Good Hope had been, for time immemorial, fixed at five shillings (the rate at which it was issued to the soldier); and as the first cost in England did not exceed four shillings and four-pence, the Reviewer could not, consistently, deny the fair profit arising to government on

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the importation of specie. Had he, in fact, noticed this article, he would have been obliged to sink the observations he has thought proper to make with respect to the *payment of the troops in colonial currency and debased money*, because, under this head, it clearly appears *they were not paid in any thing else than specie*.

But on the subject of the third article he is extremely indignant; but his ignorance is in some degree excusable, as I have merely stated the fact, without entering into any explanation, in the following words: "The government also sent out about 4000*l.* of copper-money, in penny-pieces, which were circulated at two pence, from whence was derived another profit of 4000*l.*" Instead of repeating the unjust and illiberal construction which he puts on this transaction, I shall content myself by shewing, not only its fairness, but, the general advantage that resulted from it. The great inconvenience experienced by the colonists from the want of a smaller subdivision of their circulating currency, was an evil which engaged the attention of Lord Macartney at an early period of his government. The least denomination of the paper currency was sixpence; so that how small a quantity soever might be wanted of any article of consumption, it became necessary to purchase to the value of sixpence at the very least, when one penny might have answered the purpose equally as well. His Lordship, therefore, submitted, for the consideration of his Majesty's ministers, a plan for supplying the colony with a particular coinage of small silver money, from a penny upwards to sixpence; on which, in order to save time, they sent out the copper-pieces above-mentioned. These pieces, on the suggestion of the police-magistrates (who were intrusted with the rights of the citizens) to Sir George Younge, were issued at the rate of two-pence each. This was done for the following reason: The Danes, Swedes, and Americans, trading to India and China, were in the practice of buying up, at exorbitant high rates, all the specie, of every denomination, they could collect at the Cape; and copper being a valuable article of merchandize in India, where it is, at least, worth fifty per cent. more than in Europe, would have been taken in exchange for European goods, and carried away by these people, if it had been made current even at three half-pence the piece; they, therefore, proposed, in order to secure it to the colony, that its nominal and current value should be two-pence. And in adopting this

this measure, the soldier was *not defrauded*, as the Reviewer has thought fit to insinuate; as it made no difference, in point of fact, whether, in making his purchases, he had to offer *three of those penny pieces*, or a *silver sixpence*. So much, indeed, had experience convinced the colonists of the general utility resulting from the English having *raised the denomination of the currency*, which the Reviewer condescends to inform his readers is the proper language of *political economy*, that the present Dutch government requested the copper-money might not be withdrawn from circulation on the surrender of the colony—and it was not withdrawn accordingly. They felt the advantage of being able to purchase a loaf of bread for two-pence, in preference to their being obliged to take three loaves, which might be more than they could consume, for sixpence. I hope he is now satisfied that government *did* profit by this transaction, and that there was no unfairness in it, of which he appears to be very suspicious.

The fourth article is so clear as to require no explanation; yet as it seems to be *too absurd* for the Edinburgh Reviewer, I would advise him to lock up in his drawer, for seven years, the first hundred pounds he can spare out of the profits of his labours, and place another hundred pounds out at interest. At the end of this period he will have learned, from experience, which of the two modes is the most profitable; and that, while he pursues his speculative notions on *political*, it may not be amiss for him to pay some attention to *practical*, economy.

Whether the explanation I have here given was necessary to those who have honoured my publication with their perusal, I shall not pretend to decide; much less to guess at the motives which prevailed with the writer in the Edinburgh Review to pervert the meaning of simple facts, stated, as I still think, sufficiently clear to be understood by all those who had not predetermined to put a false construction upon them. An observation made by this Reviewer, or by one of his brethren, on another occasion, will shew, at least, their sentiments on such occasions: "In the case of an anonymous writer we have not that sort of security against mistakes which we enjoy where any one pleads a cause *in propria persona*. An anonymous writer does not always consider himself as answerable for the accuracy of his allegations and facts."—*Ex pede Herculem!* I am, &c.

JOHN BARROW.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reports from different quarters of persons having been afflicted with small pox after they had been supposed to have been rendered secure from its attack by means of vaccine inoculation, have lately excited in the public mind no inconsiderable degree of alarm and anxiety. On this occasion it becomes desirable that some account of the circumstances on which such reports are founded should be given to the public, through the most established and extensive channels of general intelligence; for whilst these reports are continually circulated in the daily newspapers, opportunities are afforded for two sorts of misrepresentation, of which it is, perhaps, difficult to point out the most injurious. On the one hand, the zealous but injudicious friends of vaccination are so eager to refute the opinions of those who entertain different views of the subject from themselves, that they publish to the world as acknowledged facts, those representations which are hastily taken up more in compliance with their wishes than their judgment: or what is still worse, they treat with a most unbecoming illiberality, not to say abuse, those who have contributed to the discussion, by the communication of cases which the writers considered too important to the public welfare to be passed over in silence. One author has not only been represented as ignorant and prejudiced, but the most unworthy and disingenuous motives have been attributed to him, and his production stigmatized as a "poisonous and pernicious pamphlet," and I know not what besides. Such conduct is not less dishonourable in itself, than injurious to the cause it is intended to promote; and Vaccination, if you will allow it to be personified, may, on this occasion, exclaim with a sagacious observer, "Save me from my friends; I will take care of my enemies myself."

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, &c.

On the other hand, some who most unaccountably, and in opposition to the strongest evidence, have retained their prejudices against a discovery which, to say the least of it, *promises* the most important benefits to mankind, have seized, with a most unbecoming avidity, on a few cases whose precise nature was yet undetermined, to found upon them a representation of the whole subject, tending, as far as it is believed, to destroy the confidence with which Vaccine Inoculation has already been so extensively received, and which it has so amply justified and rewarded. Of



—Of this description is a writer in the *Times*, of October 3, who with a degree of eager haste, which did not allow him to possess himself correctly even of the facts of the cases which engaged his attention, has endeavoured, upon the ground of one or two instances, in opposition to as many millions of a contrary description, to establish conclusions against the security afforded by this practice. This is not all. With an unwarrantable freedom, in my opinion, he has made use of the names of no less than seventy-two medical men who, with still many more, happened merely to have visited the children in question, artfully placing them at the bottom of his statement, as if they had been so many individual signatures. The effect has corresponded, in some degree at least, with his intention; for many readers, probably from a mere hasty perusal of the paper, have been led to suppose that those gentlemen had given their authority to this writer's representation; and hence a report has been propagated in the less intelligent circles of society, that the inoculation of the cow-pox was about to be abandoned even by those who had been amongst its most strenuous supporters. I cannot dismiss the review of this communication in the *Times* without adverting to the conduct of the Editor of that paper, in declining the insertion of a letter which was sent to him with a view of correcting the above erroneous statement, (to call it by no harsher name) through the same channel as that in which it had been given to the public; and which letter, therefore, after considerable delay, was inserted in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 5th ultimo.

The cases in Fullwood's Rents, on which this writer has grounded his unfair and uncandid representations, have, doubtless, excited much interest, not only amongst medical men, but amongst persons of all ranks and descriptions in the metropolis; being, perhaps, nearly the first well-attested instances in which the small-pox has been known to take place in patients whose previous vaccination there appeared no reasonable ground to call in question. It is unnecessary now to enter into a particular consideration of their circumstances, as they have already been subjected to a very careful examination by a great number of practitioners; and a Medical Committee, including several physicians of established name and character, and formed for the express purpose of investigating them, has published, in its Report, a minute and faithful account of every fact by which their history can be elucidated. After admitting

the regular progress of the previous vaccination of these children, and the existence of the small-pox, more than two years afterwards, in one of them, for it was only to one of the children that the Committee had an opportunity of applying any particular examination, and in that one the disease was marked by some striking peculiarities, as will appear in the history, the Report closes with the following observations: "The Committee, however, feels it a duty to remark, that the above facts are not to be considered as militating against the general practice of vaccination. Some well authenticated, though rare cases, have been stated, in which the natural small-pox occurred twice in the same person. A few other instances are recorded of persons who, after having undergone the inoculated small-pox, never heless took the disease by infection: yet these cases were not deemed conclusive against the advantages of variolous inoculation, nor do they seem to have impeded its progress.

"In every country where European science is diffused, the general preventive power of vaccine inoculation, with regard to the small-pox, has been fully ascertained, and cannot now be affected by the result of a few detached cases, which, by future observations and experiments, may be accounted for satisfactorily. The Committee, therefore, with one accord, subscribes to the established opinion, that if vaccination were universally adopted, it would afford the means of finally extirpating the small-pox."

Some cases of supposed small-pox, after cow-pox, have been laid before the public by Mr. Goldson, of Portsmouth, from which he concludes that the preserving power of vaccination is only of temporary duration. Others, which were the results of trials to ascertain this point, have been published by Dr. Rollo; and, notwithstanding the latter of these authors is led to infer, from his experiments, that its permanent efficacy is completely supported, an inference, by the bye, with which some of his own observations are not perfectly consistent, yet nothing is more apparent than the general resemblance which most of the cases adduced by these gentlemen bear to each other; nor, that from premises very nearly alike, the writers, both men of professional respectability, have ingeniously contrived to draw conclusions diametrically opposite; a striking proof of the ambiguity of the cases themselves, as well as of the force of prepossession on the minds of their authors. A large proportion of Mr. Goldson's

cases, indeed, are allowed by himself (and he seems by no means disposed to concede any thing in favour of vaccination) to be in themselves of so doubtful a kind, that they could not have been brought forward or relied upon as evidence, if they had not been supported by others, however few, of a more decisive complexion. Of these few, moreover, it is impossible not to remark, that admitting them in all their force, their evidence, when compared with the immense mass of facts directly opposed to them, is extremely trifling in its amount; and in its nature, such as may justly awaken a suspicion of the accuracy of the observations on which it is founded. The best, if not the only proper answer to them has already been made, by shewing the opposite results of a series of judicious experiments to prove the point at issue\*. If every society which dispenses gratuitous inoculation, and every individual, according to his opportunity, would follow this example, the permanency of the security afforded by vaccination, if, contrary to analogy and experience, it be yet the subject of doubt, would in process of time be fully ascertained.

Admitting, however, in their fullest extent, the reality of the alleged cases of small pox happening after vaccination, and their influence upon our opinions and conduct; in what degree do they affect the argument for the universal adoption of this species of inoculation? The question is not now, as formerly, between the practice of inoculation at all, and submitting to the casualties of the natural small-pox. It is presumed that no persuasion can now be requisite to engage the utmost endeavours of mankind for eradicating so dreadful a pestilence from the face of the earth. But although there is certainly a possibility of accomplishing this purpose by means of the variolous inoculation itself, yet experience has shewn that, from the contagious nature of the disease, it has hitherto contributed rather to spread than to curtail the infection; and, in the mean time, has only mitigated, not removed, the evils and danger attending it to individuals. The comparative advantages of the cow-pox inoculation, on the contrary, are in no degree lessened, if it should be found to be *only equal* to the variolous in point of security;—that in this respect it should be *superior*, could never be supposed. Now it has long been known that the inoculation of small-pox itself occasionally fails to protect the

constitution from the subsequent attack of the disease; and what is still more remarkable, some well-authenticated cases are on record, in which the natural disease has been suffered twice by the same person. The explanation of these extraordinary occurrences has not yet been discovered; but no one has ever imagined that they afforded an argument against the beneficial practice of inoculation altogether. Neither will it now be contended by any impartial person, at all apprised of its superior advantages, that vaccination, which has already, perhaps, effected more for the preservation of human life, than any other medical discovery hitherto promulgated, should, on grounds like these, be abandoned. Whatever may be the peculiar circumstances which lie at the foundation of the anomalous cases, now brought forward as objections, eventually, we may hope, by means of increasing vigilance and circumspection, they may be brought to light, and their operation, as far as possible, counteracted. These are the points to which our efforts ought at present to be directed; and in my opinion, disregarding all vague and idle rumour, the offspring of prejudice and misinformation, those who, on serious and authentic documents, bring forward such cases and observations as are at variance with the great bulk of the evidence on the subject, contribute more to the final and perfect establishment of the practice, and consequently merit more applause, than such as, from the settled conviction of its efficacy in their own minds, seem desirous of suppressing all apparently contravening testimony.

Additional reasons are every day presented to our attention, for recommending a very careful and exact procedure in the conduct of vaccine inoculation. Innumerable are the errors that have already been committed by persons both in and out of the profession, who have taken it up without sufficient acquaintance with the proper appearances and progress of the disease. Not only has the reputation of the practice been thus impugned, but lives have been almost wantonly sacrificed to the false security which has thus, ignorantly or heedlessly, been engendered. A few weeks ago, only, I witnessed the melancholy death, by confluent small pox, of a remarkably fine young woman, who, with many of her neighbours, in a small village in Hertfordshire, had been imposed upon from an operation having been performed on their arms, which, upon enquiry, had not, except in the declaration of the impostor himself,

\* See "A Statement of Evidence," &c. by the physicians of the Vaccine Pock Institution.



himself, even the common or slightest pretensions to the name of vaccination. Exclusive pretensions to extraordinary skill or knowledge in this particular, are vain in the extreme. Every one is competent to the business, who is in the habit of careful and minute observation of the appearances of disease in the human frame, and who will bestow upon the subject a vigilant and patient attention. The larger his experience, undoubtedly, the greater will be his opportunities of observing those anomalies which occasionally shew themselves, and from which, at the present time, more than from its ordinary characters, our improved acquaintance with the subject may be expected to arise. The friends of vaccination appear to have erred in considering the whole affair as already and perfectly understood; and consequently relaxing in those attentions to the appearances and progress of the several cases as they successively pass in review, by which alone any defective parts of its history may yet be elucidated; irregular appearances ascertained and compared; errors in practice detected; and the value and importance of this inestimable discovery, both as a mean of protecting individuals, and of rescuing the human race from the desolations of the most dreadful of diseases, placed beyond the reach even of cavil or objection.

For the satisfaction of those who are not familiar with the irregularities and failures which occasionally take place in the inoculation of small pox, and even in the effects of the natural disease, I shall subjoin an account of the following nine cases, which, except the first, have occurred, more or less, immediately within my own knowledge; and to which many others might be added from the works of different authors on the subject. In reciting them, I have, for the most part, used initials instead of the names at length, not having asked the authority of the parties for making them public. Any persons desirous of farther particulars will find me always ready to answer their inquiries.

Case 1.—As a most striking instance of the occurrence of small pox twice to the same person, I shall, first of all, adduce the well known case of Mr. Richard Langford, a farmer, of West Shefford, in Berkshire, which is recorded by Mr. Edward Withers, of Newberry; and published in the fourth volume of the *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London*. Mr. Langford had passed through the disease in his infancy, when three others of the family were also affected by it, one of whom died.

His face was so remarkably pitted and seamed, as to attract general notice, and no one who saw him entertained a doubt of his having had the disease in a most inveterate manner. It was the custom of this gentleman, it seems, from his sympathy with persons afflicted with small pox, to visit and assist the poor when labouring under its visitations; and in the month of May, 1775, he again took the infection, and, on the twenty-first day from the seizure, fell a sacrifice to it. Two physicians, Dr. Collet and Dr. Hulbert, concurred with Mr. Withers in opinion of the second disease being truly small-pox, which was still farther confirmed by others of the family afterwards falling ill of it—to one more of whom (a sister of the deceased) it also proved fatal.

Case 2.—The second case is of very recent occurrence. Not longer ago than the 8th of October last, I visited the daughter of Mr. C. of Russel-square, Bloomsbury, who was then recovering from a most severe and dangerous form of confluent small-pox, by which her life had been brought into the most imminent danger. This child had been inoculated for small-pox, on the 14th of November, 1801, and passed through the disease with all its usual characters, both as to the local affection in the inoculated arm, where it had left the common scar, and the constitutional disease. She had the eruptive fever at the proper time, a convulsion-fit, and four or five pustules about the face, which matured and declined with perfect regularity.

In recalling the history of inoculations performed many years ago in the ordinary routine of practice, where notes were not made at the time, it is not often that the several particulars of any case can be so clearly made out as to come strictly within the nature of evidence. In the want of this, it is, I think, amply sufficient to our purpose, if it can be shewn that the success of the process was such as to give full satisfaction to a practitioner deemed competent to his business, and a sense of complete security to the mind of the patient or his friends. Of this description are the two following:—

Case 3.—Mrs. R. a lady whose child I very lately vaccinated, informed me that her own father certainly had the small pox twice. The particulars are as follows: Mr. D. of C. in Devonshire, then of adult age, had passed through the small-pox in his childhood. That he was considered by himself, by his family, and by the medical attendant, to be perfectly secure, will plainly appear, from the manner

ner in which he exposed himself to future infection. When some younger branches of the family were about to be inoculated, Mr. D. relying on his own safety, amused himself by examining particularly the variolous matter brought by the surgeon for the purpose, holding the phial in which it was contained, upon lint or cotton, to his nostrils, to smell it, &c. He paid very dearly for the indulgence of his curiosity, for, after the usual interval, he became ill, and went through the small pox, quite as regularly, and more severely than those of the family who were inoculated. A peculiar anxiety was excited, not only for the safety of his life, but also, in his own mind at least, for the preservation of his person from the dreadful disfigurements occasioned by this cruel distemper, as he was then on the point of marriage.

Case 4.—Miss Sarah H. of Sudbury, was inoculated, when a month old, by Mr. B. a surgeon, of that place. The effect of this inoculation was not quite satisfactory to her mother, because, though the arm went through the regular progress, there was not any general pustular eruption, which, indeed, has never been deemed necessary to the success of variolous inoculation. The surgeon, however, thought her perfectly secure; and on a subsequent occasion, when some other children of the family were to be inoculated, and Mrs. H. desired that, for her own satisfaction, the operation might be repeated on this child, he assured her that it would be altogether impossible to produce any farther infection. The event proved him mistaken. The child was inoculated, and had the disease in the same way as the other children.

In addition to these four cases, I shall produce the history of five others, which I long ago presented to Dr. Jenner, as instances of imperfect or spurious small-pox, communicated by inoculation, and referred to in the evidence which I gave to the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the merits of his petition. They all occurred under my own observation.

Cases 5 and 6.—In the Month of May, 1788, two children of the Rev. G. O. of W. B. in Staffordshire, were inoculated with variolous matter, obtained from a surgeon of the first respectability in a neighbouring town. The operation was performed also in the manner recommended, and commonly employed, by this very experienced practitioner; a circumstance which is here mentioned, because to this mode of operating I have ever attributed the subsequent irregularities and eventual failure

of the process. The arms inflamed more rapidly than usual: at the end of a week constitutional symptoms took place, and were followed by an eruption of pimples, which increased in size, and continued to appear in succession for some days; and then, together with the constitutional illness, gradually disappeared, and the sores in the arms dried up and healed. From a dissatisfaction with the result of this inoculation, both children were, a few weeks afterwards, inoculated in a different mode, and passed through the disease with the most perfect regularity in all respects.

Cases 7, 8 and 9.—In the latter end of the year 1794, five children of some workmen at the Brades steel-works, near Birmingham, were inoculated with some recent matter taken from one or two only remaining pustules, in a very late period of the natural small pox, from a child of one of the domestics of the Rev. Dr. Hallam, late dean of Bristol, at Charlemont, in Staffordshire. Of these five two only passed through the disease with regularity—the other three had a complaint very much resembling that of the last mentioned two children of Mr. O. attended with eruptions; a sort of imitative or spurious small pox. On this account they were afterwards subjected to inoculation with the matter of an earlier stage, and then had the disease in its common form. The two former were likewise inoculated again, but these resisted the infection altogether.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Spital Square, J. ADDINGTON.  
Dec. 14, 1804.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHOULD have thought it unnecessary to detail the exact manner in which Mr. Hollis had expressed that regard for the late Mr. Wakefield, which, I am persuaded, he sincerely entertained; but as the writer of "Further Particulars of Brand Hollis, Esq." in your last Obituary, p. 453, has judged otherwise, I shall thank you for an opportunity of correcting his account, which I dare say was communicated from the best information which he had received.

Soon after Mr. Wakefield's death, Mr. Hollis presented a complete collection of his works to the Library in Red Cross-street, and at the same time desired Mrs. W.'s acceptance of 100l. which was somewhat more than double their price. This is the transaction inaccurately stated in the Obituary; where, by an inadvertence, Mrs. Wakefield, as your readers may perceive,



ceive, is rather oddly associated with Mr. Hollis's domestics. In 1799 also, when a subscription was carried on by the friends of Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Hollis very readily contributed 50l.

As to his being "a subscriber to his works," I cannot clearly comprehend the expression; none of them having been published by subscription, except the first edition of the Translation of the New Testament. But surely the purchase of single copies of works, which any one of congenial taste, whether friend or foe, might be desirous of possessing, could not deserve to be mentioned upon this occasion. The writer must have understood, and designed to represent, that Mr. Hollis assisted their author, by pecuniary encouragement, to bring them before the public. If such be his meaning, I can confidently assure him, that he is quite mistaken.

I have not the least inclination to disparage the real merits of a gentleman whose courtesy of manners I have often expe-

rienced; but I apprehend that a very reasonable doubt may be entertained whether the late Mr. Hollis, while he respected men of talents, possessed a mind sufficiently enlarged to estimate the importance of literary and scientific pursuits, or that liberality of disposition, which prompts to generous efforts for their advancement. At the same time the zeal of friendship is to be excused, if not commended, when, in drawing up a character, she makes the utmost use of scanty materials. I venture to call them scanty, as they are presented to us in the Obituary, considering that the subject of the article appears, with the advantages of economical habits, to have enjoyed, during a long life, a very ample fortune, part of which fell to him with an implied designation of it to public purposes, at least from the example of the former possessor.

I remain, Sir,

Hackney,  
Dec. 10, 1804.

Your's  
J. T. RUTT.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of M. CANOVA, the celebrated ITALIAN SCULPTOR, his CHARACTER as an ARTIST, and of his WORKS, particularly his STATUE of the PUGILIST. By M. QUATREMERE DE QUINCY,

IF we analyse, with a little attention, the different manners of modern sculpture, we shall distinguish three methods which have been followed by the masters, or the schools, which have enjoyed any reputation.

The first is that, which more particularly proposed the imitation of antique statues, as well as of nature. Among the masters in this manner, must be reckoned, Donatello, Ghiberti, Benvenuto Cellini, John Goujon, John of Bologna, and some others of the Florentine school. It will be found that, in general, their works possessed purity in the design and grandeur in the figures; but that they sacrificed truth more or less. Some of them have carried to excess the qualities of the antique, and none attained its invaluable simplicity.

In the second class may be placed those who created a manner independent of the antique, and of the simplicity of nature, either by the instinct of their genius, or out of the affectation of making a new one. At the head of these must be placed Michael Angelo, whose talents or whose pride were too great to permit him to

imitate any manner whatever, and who chose rather to be the first of the moderns, than the last of the ancients: Bernini, whose manner is so contrary to the ancient, as to serve for a negative definition of it; Puget in France, who likewise obtained a reputation only by the independence of his chisel and his taste.

The third manner, in my opinion, is that of the last century, which in fifty years may perhaps no longer be thought of; so doubtful is it if the works of those who adopted it will outlive their century. I am speaking of that method which, instead of the study of the antique and of nature, substituted the too limited study of what artists term the *model*, and by means of which they flattered themselves with being able to tread in the steps of the great masters of antiquity. With the exception of a very small number, the works produced according to this method, may be recognized by the littleness of the style, the meannets of the characters of the head, the poverty of the details, and the bad taste of the draperies, head-dresses, &c. The system was vicious throughout, even to the abuse of words. A model was taken for nature; artists did not perceive that the truth of nature is an abstraction; that they can only study nature by generalizing their researches, multiplying the points of comparison, and extending their

their views to the whole species, instead of confining them to the contemplation of an individual.

This limited taste, and this mean method, prevailed in all the schools of the last century. Towards its conclusion, no works of sculpture, comparatively speaking, were produced in Europe. In France, that art existed only upon the systematic encouragement of the government. In Italy, the numerous and increasing discoveries of antique sculpture, gave a mortal blow to the progress of the art among the moderns. Pope Pius VI. during a reign of 20 years, recovered about 2000 ancient statues, but never gave a single order to a modern artist. The ages which make collections are not those which furnish the materials for them. The spirit of collection and productive genius have nothing in common, except being the very reverse of each other. This was seen at Rome twenty-five years ago.

When I first arrived there, about that period, I enquired for the modern statuary, but was directed to some restorers of antiques. I wished to see some work of recent production. There was no such thing. Some time afterwards, I was taken to see a statue which an artist exhibited in his work-shop. This figure attracted notice, and was spoken of with admiration. It was a Flora, with drapery, and was by the hand of the sculptor Caracoppi, who passed his life in repairing antiques for the Cardinal Albani, under the direction of Winklemann and Mengs. Who would not have imagined that an artist in constant intercourse with such great men, and such exquisite productions, must have transfused into his works, some traits of the antique? This, however, was not the case; his Flora was nothing but an exaggeration of Bernini's style; and his execution, equally ridiculous with his conception, possessed only the merit of mechanical labour.

Till the year 1783, Rome may be said to have had no sculptors. At that period there appeared a group in marble, representing Theseus vanquishing the Minotaur, which was announced as the first essay of M. Canova, a young artist, who had formed himself without any master. This, however, was a mistake; for M. Canova had already produced several works, though they were but little known. He had actually had no master, but had formed himself by some studies from nature, in which he sought only the simple truth of his model. This group made a greater impression on foreigners than

on the Romans themselves, who were still infected with the bad taste of the last school. From that time, Canova was regarded as a statuary destined to revive good taste, and to restore sculpture to its grand principles.

I then became acquainted with him; and, equally charmed with the excellent moral qualities which procure him universal esteem, and the talents he manifested, I could not forbear wishing, that he would aspire to and attain that distinction, which this essay seemed to promise.

Our acquaintance was gradually converted into intimacy; and my frankness excited his confidence. I observed, that he was still undecided in the choice of the style which he ought to adopt. I contributed, perhaps, to his taking a bolder resolution. Having himself acknowledged, during his visit at Paris, last year, that my prognostics, twenty years ago, were not unserviceable to him; I think he will pardon some details, which may hurt his modesty.

I at that time told him, that in considering the state of modern sculpture, a distinguished place appeared to be yet vacant; and that, perhaps, this place was destined for him; that no statuary had yet attempted to rival the antique, in the manner which I meant; that he should look upon himself as the pupil of some of those great masters; and seizing their style, their taste, and their principles, abandon entirely all modern systems; fixing his eyes only on the ancient: that having already acquired a fund of knowledge, a facility which enabled him to repeat his attempts, a reputation which promised him employment, he ought to aspire to a rank which must leave him without an equal; and if he were only the continuator of the antique, even that would be better than being the follower of Michael Angelo or Bernini.

This I relate, not to make a merit of having given such advice, nor to ascribe one to Canova, for having accepted, and still less for having followed it. I pretend not to judge of his merit, for that can scarcely be done by contemporaries. His reputation has now attained to such a pitch, that it would be difficult to decide without some sentiment of partiality. So much, at least, I think I may say of Canova, that he has enjoyed the advantage of arriving at the study of the antique, without any method previously adopted or borrowed from any school. Whatever may be measure of merit which posterity shall adjudge him, he must be allowed, that



that of having adopted fully and freely, the doctrine of antiquity, and of having endeavoured to follow, it matters not to what point, the route which their *chef d'œuvres* have traced out. It must likewise be admitted, that there is neither servile imitation, plagiarism, nor compilation in his works; they are his own. His statues are not made by piece-meal. He composes, executes, and finishes them according to his own ideas, and in his own manner. The figure of his pugilist proves what I advance. The statue is uniform from the head to the feet, and the character is uniform. All his works, that I am acquainted with, appear to bear the same stamp. His figure of Cupid in his group of Cupid and Psyche standing, though in the ancient style, seems to belong so entirely to him, that if, at first, you imagine it to be an imitation of an ancient work, you afterwards find yourself at a loss to say from what work it was imitated. If what I advance be true, M. Canova must likewise possess, in his way, the very rare merit of originality.

For the rest, no artist makes less a secret of his manner of operation. His friends have seen with what extraordinary promptitude he is capable of producing, even a colossal model, of disacing and recomposing it, in the space of a few days. This prodigious facility of execution and composition is incompatible with the frigidity of the copyist, and the calculations of the plagiarist.

I have already observed, that I had no intention of passing a judgment on his talents and works. The object of this notice is only to facilitate to those, who are unacquainted with him, the means of appreciating his reputation. It is founded, in the first place, on a very great number of productions. The subjoined list of his works must excite the greater astonishment, as they were all executed by himself, in the space of twenty years; and though M. Canova is expeditious in his models, yet he is extremely difficult in the marble.

Before he came to Rome, he had made a group of Apollo and Daphne; an Orpheus as large as life; an Esculapius; a group of Dædalus and Icarus; the Statue of the Marquis Poleni at Padua.

At Rome his first work was the group, in marble, of Theseus and the Minotaur, which has already been mentioned.

The marble Mausoleum of Pope Ganganelli, 12 feet in height, accompanied with two Virtues, of ten feet.

A Statue of Cupid, in marble, after the young Polish Prince Lubomirski.

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The same with an ideal Head, for Colonel Campbell.

A third, for Holland.

Five bas-reliefs, the subjects of which were taken from the Iliad and Odyssey.

A group of Venus lying down and Adonis.

A group of Cupid and Psyche, lying.

Psyche alone.

The Mausoleum of Pope Rezzonico, 17 feet high, accompanied with two figures of 12 feet, in marble, two Lions and a bas-relief of Justice, with the balance in her hand.

A group, in marble, of Venus and Adonis, standing, for Naples.

A group of Cupid and Psyche, standing.

Another of the same, lying.

The Penitent Magdalen, in marble.

An Apollo, of the size of a youth 12 years old.

Christ taken from the Cross, the marble of which was executed by another sculptor.

The Statue of Perseus, holding the head of Medusa, which is in the museum of the Vatican.

The Pugilist Creugas, likewise in the museum.

Hercules killing his own Children.

A group of Hercules and Lykas.

The Statue of the King of Naples.

The Mausoleum of the Arch-duchess Christina, consisting of eight figures of large size, in marble.

A Lion, a Child, and a Portrait in medallion; for Vienna.

The Statue of the Pugilist Damoxenes.

The Colossal Statue of Bonaparte.

The Portrait of the reigning Pope.

A Colossal Model, executed from imagination, of the Princess Borghese.

The model recently terminated by a Venus leaving the bath.

The Statue of Palamedes, the model of which was begun many years since.

All these, besides a great number of bas-reliefs, &c. M. Canova, has executed, or is still employed upon, and he is no more than 47 years old.

This long catalogue of works, already executed, will not surprize those who are acquainted with the fecundity of the Grecian, and even of great modern artists. The want of employment which sculpture has experienced during the last fifty years, has probably contributed to depress the genius of statuaries, and to render it stationary. The art and the knowledge of it are doubtless capable of being extended to infinity, but that is

no reason why an artist should remain all his life in the position of a scholar. If he be animated by the passion for glory, he will continue to study in all his figures; but this does not mean, that he ought to make what are technically termed *study-figures*. Canova's statue of the Pugilist is not a figure of this kind; that is, it is not a figure, in which the artist has exhausted all he knows, in order to shew the extent of his knowledge.

Several criticisms, if I recollect rightly, have already been made on this figure. Some have not thought the forms athletic enough, and the character of muscular strength sufficiently expressed. For my part, I presume, that M. Canova borrowed the idea of his two pugilists, from the design of a Greek vase (falsely called Etruscan) in the new collection of Sir William Hamilton, by Tischbein; vol. I. p. 55 and 56. I say merely the idea, because it is impossible to derive any thing more from those designs excepting, perhaps, the character, the nature, and the style proper for the subject. In this case, one may easily be convinced, by the inspection of this antique design, that Canova has faithfully followed the indication of the kind of nature, which the Greeks gave to their pugilists. It should likewise be considered, that having made two, it was natural that the statuary should vary his characters. We accordingly find that he has given the pugilist Damoxenes a more muscular constitution, and a more athletic form.

These two figures do not compose a group, as has been falsely asserted. They merely have a connection with each other. Their action as described by Pausanias, admitted of their being separated. The two adversaries are represented at the moment, when, according to the agreement made between them, that each should alternately strike and wait for his opponent's blow, they are preparing either to give or to receive one. Nothing could be more favourable than this disposition, to the development of two isolated figures, which may be considered separately; but which, nevertheless, explain and set off each other.

We can scarcely discuss in writing, what relates to the moral part of the imitation of a statue. All that belongs to the ground-work of an art, that constitutes, with artists in particular, the intrinsic merit of a work, is connected with details of observation, either technical or theoretical, on which it is impossible to make one's self understood; because, on the one

hand, the language which expresses these ideas, is spoken and understood only by a few; and on the other, these ideas can never be made clear, excepting in the presence of the objects themselves.

It must be allowed, with regard to the pugilist Creugas, that his position and attitude are finely developed, and that the figure presents, in every point of view, an interesting object. Some have thought that Canova has made his figure too slender in the lower part of the loins. He himself writes to me, that if this part of the body of the pugilist be compared with the same part in what is called the *Torjo*, and in the supposed gladiator of Borghele, it will be seen that those figures, which are regarded as classic, have that defect, if it be one, in a greater degree than his. I likewise think with him that the position with the side projected forward, and the upper part of the body drawn back, together with the general movement of the figure, must produce this effect, and that it is not a fault.

A few critical observations may, perhaps, be made on some points of the study of the figure. It, for instance, appears, that in the fore-part of the right shoulder, that is, at the joint of the arm which is thrown back, the expression of the collar-bone, and the adjacent parts, with the muscles of the neck, is not sufficiently strong. I am aware that there is a powerful tension in that part, and that the effect of that tension on the skin is to diminish the indication of the muscles. It must also be considered that we form our opinion only from an impression in plaster, in which certain traits sometimes disappear. But I persist in thinking that all this part is treated too largely.

This manner of expressing on a grand and large scale all the parts of a figure, is a merit which must be acknowledged peculiar to M. Canova, and exists in his statue of his Pugilist; there, every thing is grand, and the manner large; nothing is borrowed, but all is easy and executed with ease.

Is it want of matter, or is it a desire of shewing all the development of the hand placed upon it, that has occasioned the slight concavity, which the fist has the appearance of producing in the skull, at the top of the head? This defect, I think, M. Canova would easily remedy, by a slight alteration of the hair. With regard to the latter, I do not think he has treated it in the large and bold style of the beautiful Grecian statues. His marble is cut with delicacy, and even with elegance; but



but especially in a manly and athletic figure, we should prefer the manner of the Greeks, and those traits which give such lightness and movement to the hair in their productions.

Artists in general have thought the details very well studied, such as the fits, the hands, the knees, and the hips; they have likewise remarked a system of union of grand forms derived from the antique, and an accuracy in the details, which nature alone could have furnished.

If we consider how difficult it is for an artist to be *himself* in sculpture, now that so many *chef d'œuvres* of antiquity command imitation, and how easy it is to dwindle into the servile copyist of those he imitates; if we farther reflect, that the more difficult it is to be original in this art, the more desirous the public is of originality; we shall probably be inclined to recognize, in Canova's works, characters, which constitute a manner, at the same time original, and yet formed by the great models of antiquity.

ACCOUNT of MICHAEL CONRAD CURTIUS, PROFESSOR of HISTORY and RHETORIC, at MARBURG.

CURTIUS was born the 18th of August, 1724, at Techentin, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, of which place his father was minister. After his decease, his mother married his successor, John Frederic Aepin; and it was from him that her son's mind received its first cultivation. He was then placed in the schools at Parchim and Schwerin, and in 1742 repaired to the university of Rostock. Having completed his academical studies, he accepted the situation of private tutor in the family of the superintendant Paul Rehfeld, of Stralsund. Here he remained till the minister of state, Baron von Schwicheldt, of Hanover, became acquainted with him, and entrusted him with the education of his children. That gentleman gave Curtius many proofs of the regard he entertained for him. Among other things, during the Seven Years' war, at a time when he himself was overwhelmed with business, he once charged Curtius with an important commission to the Duke of Brunswick, who then commanded the allied army. He likewise gained the entire confidence of that excellent minister, the Baron von Münchhausen, who had become acquainted with him by means of Schwicheldt. He held his situation in the house of the latter, till 1759, when he was appointed regular professor at the academy of Lüneburg.

To the latest period of his life, he never mentioned his residence in Baron Schwicheldt's house, but with pleasure; and his apartment was embellished with the portraits of the family.

At Lüneburg, he taught logic, metaphysics, rhetoric, history, geography, and gave private instruction in belles-lettres. In the year 1767, on the death of professor Geiger, he was nominated to the vacant chair of history, rhetoric, and poetry, at the university of Marburg, with the title of Counsellor to the Landgrave of Hesse; and in May, 1768, he took possession of that situation. About this time, appeared his admirable work, entitled, *Commentarii de Senatu Romano, sub imperatoribus: post Tempora eversa Reipublica ad nostram Ætatem*. He was, upon this, admitted an honorary member of various learned societies; but these distinctions only stimulated to increased exertions to render himself worthy of the honours thus conferred on him. Among others, his being elected a member by the Agricultural Society of Zell in the duchy of Brunswick Lüneburg, caused him to commence a translation of the twelve books of Columella on Agriculture, which he published in 1769, with the necessary remarks and annotations.

In 1759, Curtius married Modeste Christiane, the daughter of John Frederic Lüders, ecclesiastical superintendant of Bärenburg. This union, though without issue, was attended with the greatest felicity, notwithstanding the ill health of his wife, a very sensible and respectable woman, who died in 1790. He was, the preceding year, invested with the dignity of privy-counsellor; and, in 1795, became principal of the faculty of philosophy. He twice held the office of pro-rector of the university, in which he gave universal satisfaction.

During a period of thirty-four years, he taught, with indefatigable diligence, all the branches of history, statistics, and geography; explained the Roman antiquities, æthetics or the imitative arts, natural and experimental philosophy, rural economy, &c. and gave introductory lessons on the formation of a good Latin style. At the same time, he fulfilled all his other college-duties with the most scrupulous fidelity, till the few last weeks of his active life. His health was tolerably good, excepting that he was sometimes attacked with a paralytic affection, and symptoms of the stone. In the spring of 1802, his constitution began to break; and notwithstanding all the attention of

his friend and physician, Michaelis, his health declined rapidly. In the last twelve or fourteen days of his life, his memory was considerably impaired. He had been particularly distinguished by the strength of that faculty; and has frequently been known to write down, in his lectures, whole tables, containing dates of years, and other figures, merely from recollection, and without a single error. This alteration, and the anxiety he felt because he was prevented from attending his official duties, preyed on his mind, and weakened him more than his disorder. On the 22d of August, 1802, this venerable man expired, aged 78 years and 4 days.

Curtius was a man of the most extensive and various attainments; and his career as an author, an academical teacher, and a man, tended only to promote the welfare of his fellow creatures. His adopted country, Hesse, was particularly benefited by his History and Statistics of that province, published at Marburg in 1793, and by numerous programmes which he drew up. By his smaller pieces, abounding in

critical investigations and new views, he made many an important accession to the history of other European states, and to literature in general. His labours were long and meritorious: he could rejoice over them at the termination of his career, and could behold, with pleasure, many a flourishing plant of his own cultivation. All his fellow-citizens gave him the testimony that he was a learned and rigidly upright man, religious in the most exalted sense of the word, just and benevolent, open and undisguised. His calm, peaceful, and tranquil life; his indefatigable attention to his duties, without ostentation; his manly spirit, which equally disdained artifice and base submission, deserve to be held forth as patterns for imitation. By men, he was honoured as a most respectable literary character; by youth, as an affectionate father and friend: the academy lost, in him, one of its brightest ornaments; widows and orphans, their overteer and protector; and humanity a venerable and strenuous advocate.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ADDRESS TO HEALTH.

WRITTEN DURING A VIOLENT SICKNESS.

SWEET Nymph! that with the ruddy face,  
The cheerful look, and sprightly pace,  
Whose favourite haunt's the fields,

E'er lov'st in warbling groves to dwell,  
In silent woods, or flow'ry dell,  
'Midst charms that Nature yields;

Who shunn'st, with unremitted care,  
The city's thick and febrile air,  
Its smoke, its filth, and noise;  
Where man, unwise, unthinking still,  
Dares undergo a certain ill,

In search of fancied joys:

Oft on the mountain's rugged side,  
Where rocks on rocks majestic ride,  
I've sought thy fleeting form;  
I've found thee in the vale below,  
Sparkling 'midst heaps of drifted snow,  
And in the wint'ry storm.

Again, when Summer's milder reign  
Has clad in varied charms the plain,  
Thou lov'st in streams to lave;  
Oft plunging from the river's side,  
While Zephyrs rippled o'er its tide,  
I've found thee in the wave.

And—for what fair was always true?  
If—as to shew how much thy due,  
Thou for a time wert shy;  
Yet when thro' wilds and woods I woo'd,  
I soon regain'd the nymph I lov'd,  
'Twas but thy coquetry.

The man that wins thee to his arms,  
Must sedulously court thy charms;  
Attention gains the prize.  
And if thou fly, let him pursue,  
Try to regain thy favour thro'  
Thy handmaid Exercise.

But when I made the town my choice,  
Lur'd for a time by Folly's voice,  
In search of wealth, renown;  
As thro' my limbs disorder spread,  
The feverish dream, the aching head,  
There told me Health was flown.

Now pallid, wan, a mark for scorn,  
Scarce drag I on a corpse-like form,  
Tho' once with vigour blest:  
In manhood's prime, a blasted sprite,  
Unmann'd, unnerv'd, a loathsome sight,  
Each energy deprest.

But, Dissipation, hence, adieu!  
The tavern feast, the bagnio's crew,  
No more have charms for me;  
The gay debauch can please no more,  
The drunken riot, midnight roar,  
The song with three times three.

Henceforth to rural haunts I go,  
Thro' summer's heat and winter's snow;  
Thy smiles, O let me share;  
And thou, as well-known scenes I hail,  
Fresh strength with every breath exhale,  
Once more shalt be my care.

Then often in the morning's grey,  
While southern gales bring in the day, The



The unmark'd dew I'll tread:  
I'll hie me to the new thorn fields,  
Beat for the game their stubble shields,  
While yet on feed they're spread.

Here while my dog, sagacious brute,  
Quarters his ground with ceaseless foot,  
And questions every wind;  
Tho' he shall fail to find his game,  
No spot untried, to me the same,  
Since thee I'm sure to find.

Oft too, when morning's dusky sky  
Foretells that Reynard soon must die,  
Impatient for the race,  
I'll haste unto the covert's side,  
Where meet thy ruddy sons, thy pride,  
And woo thee in the chase.

Charm'd by these sports, if thou attend,  
Sweet nymph! unto life's latest end,  
I ask not power, nor wealth:  
Content I'll poverty endure,  
If any one imagines poor  
The man that's rich in health.

Manchester, June 26, 1804.

L.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**W**HILE the madly raging nations  
Rush on to furious fight,  
I'll seek the silver moonbeam,  
And wander by its light.  
Beneath yon hanging ruin,  
Where the screech-owl sits on high,  
I'll forget the clangous trumpet,  
And the shout of Victory!  
Vile is the field of slaughter,  
And vile the trade of blood;  
Hence! parasites and tyrants,  
Ambition is *your* god!  
To me the silent nightfall,  
And curfew's soothing knell,  
And sound of distant waters,  
Delightful stories tell.  
What time the chilling shadows  
Creep o'er the dusky vale,  
What time the distant mountain  
Puts on his thickest veil,  
What time the poet's phrenzy  
Darts from his radiant eye,  
I'll despise the clangous trumpet,  
And the shout of Victory!  
Yet dare the sons of rapine  
E'er seek my country's shore,  
And Peace with holy anthems  
Delight my dale no more;  
Oh, then, with every Briton,  
To shield my home, I'll fly  
To hail the clangous trumpet,  
And the shout of Victory!  
London.

W. A.

#### THE PARTING.

FROM METASTASIO.

**T**HE fatal hour is come at last,  
Adieu! my love, adieu!  
How will my wretched life be past,  
Far exil'd from thy view!

My heart will droop in endless pain,  
No joy my eyes will see;  
But thou—who knows if e'er again  
Thou wilt remember me.

Permit, at least, in eager chase  
Of every comfort lost,  
My thoughts thy wand'ring steps may trace  
Through all the distant coast!  
Near to thy side, by fancy's aid,  
I still shall follow thee;  
But who can tell if once, dear maid!  
Thou wilt remember me?

O'er plains remote, and unknown floods,  
Alone and sad I'll rove;  
And ask the desert rocks and woods,  
Oh! where—oh! where's my love?  
From night till morn, from morn till night,  
I still shall call on thee;  
But when, oh when! my heart's delight!  
Wilt thou remember me?

I'll visit oft the blissful bowers,  
And fields of cheerful hue,  
Where happy flew uncounted hours,  
Because with thee they flew:  
What fond regrets my heart will tear,  
When memory dwells on thee!  
But who can tell, sweet maid! if e'er  
Thou wilt remember me?

Lo! I will say, the fountain's edge,  
Where quick with scorn the glow'd;  
But soon, of peace the gentle pledge,  
Her lily hand bestow'd:  
Here hope reviv'd, soft languor there  
Allow'd my tender plea;  
But now, who knows, alas! if e'er  
Thou wilt remember me!  
How many round thy new-fought home  
The beautiful stranger greet!  
What crowds of youthful lovers come,  
And offer at thy feet!  
Oh! 'mid the suppliant courtly throng,  
That sigh and bend the knee,  
Oh! who can tell, bright maid! how long  
Thou wilt remember me!

Think of the keen delicious dart  
Thou leav'st within my breast;  
Think that I long have given my heart,  
Nor made one poor request:  
Think what I feel of dark despair,  
Thus parting, love! from thee:  
Remember—ah! who knows if e'er  
Thou wilt remember me?

J. A.

#### TO SLEEP.

**G**ENTLE Power of downy slumbers,  
Hear a lone and hapless maid,  
By the scornful world deserted,  
Wrap me in thy peaceful shade.  
Long in vain these eyes have sought thee,  
Come, and bring the wish'd relief;  
Come, and sooth my tortur'd bosom,  
Sick at once of love and grief.

O'er

O'er my weary eye-lids stealing,  
 Steep my sense in long repose,  
 From thy dewy pinions shedding  
 Kind oblivion o'er my woes.  
 Hope, beneath thy friendly shadow,  
 Shall her fairy colours spread,  
 And with welcome gay illusions  
 Once more dance around my head.

Let no ray of chearless morning  
 Break the charm that seals my peace;  
 In a long and heavy slumber,  
 All my care shall ever cease.  
 So the bird of tuneful sorrow,  
 Tir'd with noise, and sick of day,  
 Seeks some hush'd and lonely shadow,  
 Never wishing thence to stray.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

JOHN TALBOT.\*

ONE of the oldest paintings in oil I ever saw, and Mr. Walpole was with me at the time I saw it, is of this Nobleman, in the gallery at Castle Ashby, the seat of the Earl of Northampton. I saw it there in 1763, together with another of his wife. Mr. Walpole judged them to be the most antient oil-painting in England.

*Singular DISPENSATION from the POPE.*

Brother John de Chedewynd, Priest and Canon of the conventual church of Lilleshull, of the order of St. Austin, dispensed with for being born a bastard, from two single persons, by Pope Clement the fifth, that he might serve all the offices of his order, and was afterwards dispensed with by the Bishops of Litchfield and Coventry, on his being elected Abbot of his convent: Whereupon the King requests of the Pope a general Dispensation for him. *Dat. apud Gloucestr, 15 Sept. 1329, 3 Edw III.*

GEORGE NORTH.

George North was born in London, where his father was a pewterer, in 1707, and received his education in St. Paul's School; from whence, in 1726, he went to Ben'et College, in Cambridge, where, in proper time, he took his degrees of B. A. and M. A. In 1729, he took Deacon's orders, and went to officiate as Curate at Codicote, a small Village near Welling, in Hertfordshire, to the Vicarage of which he was presented by Bishop Mawson, in 1743.

In 1741 he published, without his name, "*An answer to a scandalous libel, entitled, The Impertinence and Imposture of Modern Antiquaries displayed.*" This recommended him, not only to the notice and esteem of Mr. Wise, the gentleman whose cause he had so ably defended, but also of several other distinguished members of the Society of Antiquaries; amongst whom he was admitted a member, August 17, 1741.

In 1742 he drew up a catalogue of Lord Oxford's medals, for the public sale of

them; as he did that of Dr. Mead's, for the like purpose, in 1755.

In 1752 he published "*Remarks on a Pamphlet by Mr. Clarke,*" entitled, "*Some Conjectures on an ancient Piece of Money, endeavouring to prove it a coin of Richard the first.*" In this answer to Mr. Clarke, Mr. North has considered the standard and purity of our most antient English coins; the state of the mints, and the beginning of sterling from the public records. No man could be better qualified for this than he was; having taken uncommon pains to make himself master of the state and history of our antient coinage.

Mr. North died on the 17th of June 1772, having just compleated his 65th year, at his Parsonage-house at Codicote, where he had resided from the time of his taking orders, without any other preferment than this small Vicarage, which did not produce him above 80l. a year, helped out with a little income from a small patrimony.

LORD GEORGE GORDON.

"The thanks of the congregation were last Sunday desired, by the reader in Audley Street Chapel, for Lord George Gordon's *safe Delivery*, as Soame Jenyns expresses it, who was present, and together with much the greatest part of the congregation, were very highly and justly offended. Though I shall not return thanks, yet I am not sorry his business ended as it did: for had it ended otherwise, I know not what might have been the consequences."

*From Dr. Lort to Mr. Cole, Feb. 17, 1781.*

PERUKES or WIGS: INTRODUCTION of them.

When Prince Charles and the Marquiss of Buckingham were at Paris, in their way to Spain, 22 Feb. 1623, the better to disguise themselves, they bought each of them a perriwig somewhat to overshadow their foreheads (Sir Henry Wootton's *Life of the Duke of Buckingham* p. 85).

\* Mentioned by Granger. 1. 44.



p. 85). In Hollar's print of the Tryal of Archbishop Laud, prefixed to Prynne's *Hidden Workes of Darknes*, printed 1645, among the people and auditors many seem to have perukes on their heads; and p. 209, Dr. Grey's *Hudibras*, vol. 2. p. 72. See *Monthly Review* for 1779, p. 307, where bob wigs are mentioned, in Mr. Niebuhr's *Voyages*, to have been worn by the antient Parli. In a letter from Sir Fr. Knollys, to Secretary Cecil, 1568, printed in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. 2. p. 168, mention is made of a pere-wyke worn by the Queen of Scotts, at Carlisle.

## LORD ORFORD'S ALTAR TABLETS.

*Strawberry Hill, June 4, 1779.*

I am sorry, dear Sir, you could not let me have the pleasure of your company: but I own you have partly, not entirely, made me amends, by the sight of the curious manuscript, which I return you with your other book of Inaugurations.

The sight of the M. S. was particularly welcome to me, because the long visit of Henry VI. and his uncle Gloucester to St Edmund's Bury, accounts for those rare altar tablets that I bought at Mr. Ives's sale, on which are incontestably the portraits of Duke Humphrey, Cardinal Beaufort, and the same Archbishop that is in my *Marriage of Henry VI.* I know the House of Lancaster were patrons of St. Edmund's Bury: but so long a visit is demonstration.

The fourth person on my pannels is unknown: over his head is a coat of arms. It may be that of W. Curteys the Abbot—or the Alderman, as he is in scarlet. His figure, and the Duke's, are far superior to the other two, and worthy of a good Italian master. The Cardinal and the Archbishop are in the dry hard manner of the age. I wish you would call and look at them; they are at Mr. Bonus's in Oxford Road: the two prelates are much damaged. I peremptorily enjoined Bonus to repair only, and not repaint them; and thus by putting him out of his way, I put him so much out of humour too, that he has kept them these two years, and not finished them yet. I design them for the four void spaces in my chapel, on the sides of the shrine. The Duke of Gloucester's face is so like, tho' younger, that it proves I guessed right at his figure in my *Marriage*. The tablets came out of the Abbey of Bury; were procured by old Peter le Neve, Norroy, and came by his widow's marriage to Tom Martin, at whose sale Mr. Ives

bought them. We have very few princely portraits so antient, so authentic, and none so well painted as the Duke and the fourth person. These were the insides of the doors which I had split into two, and value them extremely. This account will, I think, be more satisfactory to you than notes.

Pray tell me how you like the pictures when you have examined them. I shall search in Edmanson's new *Vocabulary of Arms* for the coat, which contains three bull's heads on six pieces; but the colours are either white and black, or the latter is become so by time. I hope you are not going out of town yet; I shall probably be there some day next week.

I see advertised a book something in the way of your *Inaugurations*, called *Le Costume*: do you know any thing of it? can you tell me who is the author of the *Second Anticipations*, on the Exhibition? Is not it B—— the painter?

Your most obliged

HOR. WALPOLE.

*"To the Rev. Mr. Lert."*

*Original Letter from Bishop Reynolds to Dr. Zachary Gray.*

*Buckden, May 15.*

"GOOD DR. GRAY.

I am very much for making the letter of the canons my rule in all my administrations, especially in the article of conferring orders. And as the thirty-third of our canons expressly forbids the admission of any one to holy orders, unless he hath a title, as is therein described; and as the reason of this limitation was not barely for securing the church or the Bishop from the burthen of an indigent unprovided clergy, but also and moreover for guarding against the scandals that might be apprehended from the extravagations of a supernumerary and unemployed clergy, I have rarely, if ever, admitted any upon the title of an *estate*, as it is sometimes called.

Indeed I have of late, at the solicitation of some of the *heads* in the Universities, made a favourable construction of one clause in this canon, with respect to exhibitioners from Christ's Hospital, the Charterhouse, and Merchant Taylors' Schole, &c. But I have done this under persuasion that these exhibitions had the nature of fellowships; as they not only sustained their proprietors, but employed, and, in some sort, confin'd 'em too; which, as experience informs us, is more than can be said for that maintenance, which arises from an *hereditary estate*. So that, if I might, without offence, offer you my advice,

vice, it should be—That you would have your candidate provided with some title, or employment, before he offers himself for orders.

Nevertheless, as I know Dr. Gray to be as heartily concerned for the honour and service of the church as any man, if, after what has been said, you shall have reasons for desiring this young gentleman

to be ordained, before he can be provided with a better or more beneficial title, I will (upon your account, and as knowing that you will advise him usefully to employ his time) take him in *ad Titulum Episcopi*. I am, good Dr. Gray,

Your affectionate Friend  
and Servant,  
R. LINCOLN.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

THIS learned body usually divide the most valuable papers laid before them, and which they regard as fit for the public inspection, into three classes—those relating to science, to polite literature, and antiquities.

*Science.*—In the scientific class they have lately had presented to them three mathematical papers; one is a posthumous work of the late Rev. R. MURRAY, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, near Dublin; it relates to Dr. Halley's series for the calculation of logarithms, and it was drawn up about forty years ago, for the instruction of his pupils, shortly after his appointment to the professorship of mathematics; it is short, and the explanations are simple, and suited to those young men who are studying the elementary parts of pure mathematics.

The second is an examination of various solutions of Kepler's problem, and a short, practical solution of it, pointed out by the Rev. J. BRINKLEY. The object of this essay has been to compare the different solutions of Kepler's problem. This comparison has led the author to point out what he considers as the best practical solution of the problem, particularly applicable to the planets, and this solution is formed of a combination of the solutions of Kepler, Newton, and Cassini. "The very small share (says the modest author) I claim in it, is from having recommended that combination of solutions. The solutions of the two latter have been separately recommended by writers on astronomy. Cassini has not always been referred to as the author of his method, and Newton rarely. The merit of Cassini's method is derived from its simplicity, and ready application to the planetary orbits. Newton's solution was the first that was

applicable to orbits of every degree of eccentricity." In addition to these, Mr. Brinkley notices the solutions given by Hermann, in the year 1725, and by Mr. Ivory, in the volume of the Edinburgh Transactions. The former is, in substance, the same as the solution of Dr. Matthew Stewart, in which Hermann makes use of Cassini's approximation, but without a proper reference to it. Of Mr. Ivory's method, it is observed, by Mr. Brinkley, that, with regard to the practical value for the planetary orbits, it yields to several other methods, and, with respect to elliptical orbits in general, it certainly yields to Newton's method, and, perhaps, to Machin's; and, in the extreme case, when the ellipse is evanescent, the solution derived from Newton's method is much more simple than that of Mr. Ivory. Having made these observations, Mr. Brinkley adds, "It is with concern I have made these remarks on the labours of a person who has merited so much by his most elegant and useful solution of a problem connected with physical astronomy, in the fourth volume of the Edinburgh Transactions:—a problem on which the eminent mathematicians of Europe had necessarily exerted their ingenuity for nearly half a century, and whose solutions have all been surpassed by that of Mr. Ivory. In his solution of Kepler's problem, he has added the method of deriving the place of a comet, moving in an excentric ellipse, from the place in a parabola having the same perihelion distance. He considers the problem as new, although, beside Simpson and Laplace, referred to, Lalande mentions the problem."

The third, and last, mathematical dissertation is by the same learned professor, and it contains "A theorem for finding



ing the surface of an oblique cylinder, with its geometrical demonstration." The difficulty of finding the surfaces of an oblique cylinder, and of an oblique cone, the base of which are circles, is noticed by the learned Dr. Barrow, in his *Geometricæ Lectiones*. According to our author, Mr. Brinkley, "The surface of an oblique cylinder is equal to a rectangle contained by the diameter of its base, and the circumference of an ellipse; the axes of which are the length and perpendicular height of the cylinder." This theorem is demonstrated by pure geometry, according to the method of the ancients, by means of circumscribed and inscribed prisms.

To this theorem is added an appendix, containing some observations on the methods of finding the circumference of a very excentric ellipse; including a geometrical demonstration of the remarkable property of elliptic arcs, discovered by Count Fagnani. By the aid of a certain property of the ellipse, here given, Mr. Brinkley derives the following theorem, respecting a very excentric ellipse.

"If that semi-diameter of an ellipse be taken, which is a mean proportional between the semi-axes, and be produced to meet the circumscribing circle; then the point, where the ordinate to the circle, drawn from the point of intersection, cuts the ellipse, divides the quadrantal arc of the ellipse into two parts, the difference of which is equal to difference of the semi-axes."

Dr. RICHARDSON has laid before the Royal Academy, "An Account of Whynn Dykes, in the Neighbourhood of the Giant's Causeway, Ballycastle, and Belfast." After having accurately described these dykes, the Doctor says, "Whether our Whynn Dykes be identically the same with those on the Scotch coast, opposite, is not easily ascertained, though highly probable; but even confining ourselves to our own country (Ireland), we find sufficient matter for astonishment in contemplating our basaltic area, formed by accumulations of horizontal strata, with numberless vertical planes radiating from it. Had Dr. Beddoes been acquainted with this structure of our basaltic country, I think he would scarcely have asserted that, 'a right knowledge of basaltes is conducting us fast to a just theory of the earth.' I think very differently from Dr. Beddoes, and conceive, that instead of assisting, basaltic facts are showing new difficulties in the way of

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cosmogonists, who flatter themselves they have developed the secret of nature; and that those in my country are utterly irreconcilable to any theory that I have met with.

"Two sects of naturalists, distinguished by the names Volcanists and Plutonists, have, of late, taken possession of all the basalt world, and have divided it between themselves, under the description of erupted and unerupted lava; and they have so convinced Dr. Beddoes of the validity of their claim, that, he says, I shall assume the origin of basaltes 'from subterranean fusion to be thoroughly established.'"

According to Mr. Richardson, foreigners seem to know little of Whynn Dykes, except in mines; and, in this country, Dr. Hamilton, on behalf of the Volcanists, and Dr. Hutton, the great advocate for the Plutonic system, have their different theories; the first forms the Whynn Dykes by pouring in erupted lava at the upper aperture of mighty chasms, while Dr. Hutton conceives these chasms were filled up by his own unerupted lava, forced up at the lower aperture. Our author, however, will not admit that either of these gentlemen have discovered the secret of nature in the construction of the singular appearances exhibited in these Whynns: for

1st. Many of our contiguous dykes differ materially from each other, yet their proximity is such, that, according to the theory of either Dr. Hamilton or Dr. Hutton, they must have been filled up from the same source, and with the same material. 2dly. Many of these dykes, both in Ireland and Scotland, show a material difference between their middle parts and their sides, both, in grain, and internal principle of construction; and the change appears as if the dissimilar parts were separated from each other by planes parallel to their sides, which is incompatible with the high state of fluidity in which lava must have been to enable it to fill up vast chasms of such diminutive breadth. 3dly. Whynn Dykes come in contact with a great variety of different substances, without producing such effect upon any one of them, as might be expected from the contiguity of so glowing a mass. 4thly. All substances, when ignited, are in a high state of dilatation, which is followed, when they cool, by a contraction, by which they occupy less space than they did when heated; of course, had the dykes been chasms, filled up with glowing lava, when this material cooled and contracted, it could no longer fill up these chasms as before.

but must crack and separate from their sides, leaving intervals and disruptions; but nothing like this is observed, the dyke and contiguous matter, whatever it be, are solidly united together, forming but one mass.

Mr. Richardson, who seems more desirous of pulling down false theories than establishing one of his own, says, he shall probably make further inroads into the territories of Vulcan, and question the igneous origin of basalt in general. He tells us, that his opportunities to procure information upon it have been very superior to those of any other person: "I have lived, (says he) very many summers in the most important basaltic country in the world, and my fondness for the sea, and possession of boats, have enabled me repeatedly to explore our coast, while I know that the advocates for particular opinions come to look for arguments to support the theories they patronize; it is painful to follow such gentlemen, correcting their statements, and contradicting their assertions; nor are they cursory travellers alone who misrepresent our facts; it will appear that men of science and ability are equally disposed to support their opinions at any expence; a favourite theory is an adopted child, that must be maintained." He then urges the necessity of studying facts, because, adds he, "In our basaltic country, these are curious, as well as abundant; and it will be from such of these alone as have escaped the attention of my predecessors, and from the geological country, that the arguments to be applied to the question of the igneous origin of basalt will be drawn; and whatever may be their weight, at least, they will have the merit of novelty to recommend them.

Another paper laid before this learned body, is an "Essay on Credulity," by WM. PRESTON, Esq. In the introduction to this Essay, the author contends, that the "*Principle of Credulity*" is the most powerful motive of human action, which the daring and impetuous may employ by chance, the profound and politic on principle and by design, to gain a power and purchase, by which they turn and wield the human instrument, and make it most efficaciously perform the purposed work of the mover. Epidemic credulity and popular delusion forward, or even produce, great revolutions: it is the great spring that agitates religious enthusiasts; it becomes the means of misleading the public attention, and of impressing false notions of the views and motives of go-

vernments, and states. These and many other evils are pointed out as arising from credulity; and having pointed out its pernicious effects in a great variety of instances, the author divides his work into sections, of which the first is intended to shew, that credulity is an innate principle, and distinguished from rational belief. Its use is shown; the reasons given why it is sometimes joined with distrust; and then some instances of successful imposture are adduced to show the general prevalence of credulity. Of these latter it is said, that the commencement of imposture has usually been *fortuitous*. "Thus (says Mr. Preston) it was with respect to Mahomet. Being subject to attacks of epilepsy, and wishing to conceal his infirmity from his wife, he told her, that his convulsions were occasioned by the sight of the angel Gabriel, who came to reveal to him many things, in the name of God. Cadigha immediately went about, and told, from house to house, that her husband was a prophet, and endeavoured to procure him followers." A similar infirmity induced Elizabeth Barton, of England, to commence prophetess; and it is not improbable, according to our author, that the inspiration of the Pythian priestess was of the same nature, and that she afterwards acquired the power of working herself into trances and convulsions.

In the second section, Mr. Locke's theory respecting credulity, which is a feeling, is examined; and it is shewn, that reason ought to be employed to determine the grounds of dissent. In the course of this discussion, we are referred to the tragical fate of Calas family, at Thoulouse; the pretended inspiration of Miss Kitty Cadierie, and her extatic intercourse with the seraphic Père Gerard; the imposture of Elizabeth Canning; to the affair of the Cock lane ghost, and to the pretended witchcraft in Scotland. Hence the statute 33d Hen. VIII.; which makes it felony, without benefit of clergy, to invoke, consult, covenant, entertain, employ, feed, or reward any evil spirit. Judge Blackstone is also referred to with astonishment, that a man of such talents should admit the possibility, and even probability, of such a crime being committed.

The two remaining sections are taken up in showing the "grounds for dissenting from popular rumour," and in producing methods by which "popular credulity may be remedied or prevented." Do our readers ask, what are the remedies suggested by Mr. Preston, he shall speak for himself: "The promoting of a free circulation



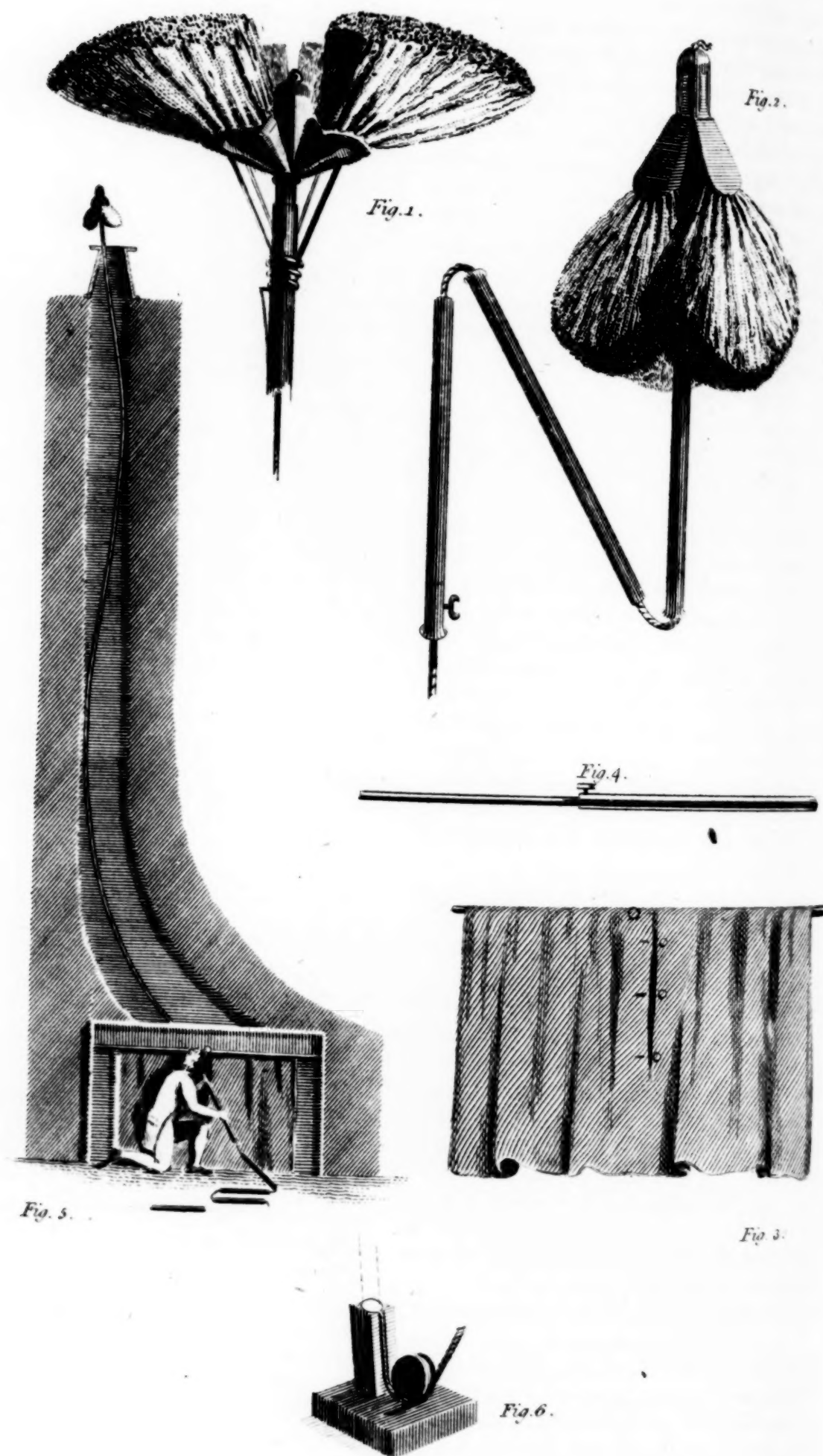
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# Smart's Chimney Cleanser.



Monthly Magazine N<sup>o</sup> 123.

Published Jan<sup>y</sup> 1865, by Richard Phillips A<sup>o</sup> 6. New Bridge Street.



circulation of opinion, an increase of rational lights, the diffusion of knowledge, the facilitating and giving publicity to the statement of important facts, in which the people are interested, by means of which, freedom of speech, and of the press, ought to be maintained. The approaches to public instruction should be facilitated; judicious systems of public education should be adopted. An enlightened and well educated people will doubt, will inquire, will think for themselves; while a rude, ignorant, and miserable peasantry, discontented with their present state, their understandings clouded with barbarism, and warped by wishes and fears, will eagerly catch at every report or suggestion that flatters the hope of change—of change, which must ever be welcome to the miserable.”

#### SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF CHIMNEY- SWEEPERS.

THE first premium of this Society having been adjudged to Mr. GEORGE SMART, timber-merchant, of Ordnance-wharf, Westminster-bridge, who some years ago obtained a patent for Hollow Masts for ships; we have judged it proper to introduce a full and correct description of his invention, illustrated by a *Copper-plate*.

The principal parts of this machine are the brush, the rods for raising the brush, and the cord for connecting the whole together.

The *Brush* consists of four fan-shaped or wing-like portions, which are connected to a squared piece of wood by hinges, in order that when it is ascending the chimney, it may take up as little room as possible, and when descending may spread out and sweep the soot down; by a contrivance exactly like that which prevents a common umbrella from flapping down, the wings are prevented from falling into their contracted form, when once properly expanded. The substance generally made use of for the brush is what is called *whisk*, but other materials may be substituted if thought preferable.

The *Rods* are hollow tubes, two feet and a half in length, having a metal socket of a conical form at the lower end of each, the bottom edge of which socket is rounded off to prevent the cord from being cut. Some of these sockets are furnished with a screw, for the purpose of confining the cord, and preventing the rods from separating; under this screw is a

piece of metal which immediately presses against the cord. The upper ends of the rods are made somewhat taper, and have a small motion in the sockets.

The cord is fastened by a knot at the upper end of the brush, and is passed through the whole series of rods by which the machine is kept together. Some of the cord manufactured by the children at the *School for the indigent Blind*, which from its strength is well calculated for this purpose, has been frequently made use of by Mr. Smart.

#### *Explanation of the Figures in the Plate.*

- I. The brush expanded, as when drawing down the chimney.
- II. The brush with the wings down, in the form it is when pushing up the chimney. On one of the rods is seen the screw for confining the cord.
- III. A bar, composed of two pieces—one sliding out of the other (like a telescope-slide), and furnished with a screw for fixing it at different lengths, according to the size of the opening of the fire-place. Three of these bars make part of the apparatus belonging to the machine; one, for fastening up a cloth, is placed horizontally, and the other two are fixed upright, for closing the sides of the cloth to the jambs of the chimney-piece.
- IV. The machine raised up the chimney, with a man, placed on the outside of the cloth, working it.
- V. The cloth hung on the horizontal bar above mentioned.
- VI. A part of the apparatus, called the purchase, composed of a small post and pulley, fastened into a board, for the purpose of more easily drawing the cord tight before it is screwed down.

#### *Method of using the Machine.*

Having first ascertained by looking into the chimney, what course the flue immediately takes; the cloth is then to be fixed before the fire-place, with the horizontal bar, fig. 3, and the sides to be closed with two bars of the same sort, placed upright; the next part of the operation is to introduce through the opening in the cloth, fig. 5, the brush in its contracted form, fig. 2; this opening is then to be buttoned, or otherwise closed, to prevent the soot from coming into the apartments; then one of the rods is to be passed up the cord into the socket on the lower end of the rod which supports the brush; the other rods are in like manner, one by one in succession, to be brought up, until the brush is raised somewhat above the top of the chimney, observing to keep the cord constantly tight; and when those rods which have a screw

in the socket are brought up, they are to be placed upon the purchase, the cord put under the pulley, and drawn very tight, and screwed down, by which all the rods above will be firmly connected together, and the whole may be considered as one long flexible rod. When it is supposed that the brush is near the top of the chimney, the person who is working it may move it up and down gently, and he will find if the brush is quite out, that it will stop in returning on the pot, or chimney. When it is known to be out, the machine is to be drawn down, when the edges of the brush striking against the top of the chimney will cause it to expand; and there being a spring to prevent its contracting again, it will sweep down the soot. The whisk being long and elastic, makes the brush capable of filling flues of very different diameters. If, as sometimes happens, there is any difficulty found in drawing the brush into the upper part of the chimney, the rods must be thrust up again somewhat higher, to alter the direction, then carefully drawn down; in doing which, the person who works the machine should grasp, with his left hand, the rod immediately above that which he is separating with his right hand, otherwise he may chance to have some of those above loosen and slide down the cord, which will render the work unpleasant and difficult; the rods as they are brought down, are to be laid carefully one by one in as small a compass as they conveniently can be, that they may not dirt the rooms. With a little attention they may be placed like a bundle of sticks, side by side, in very little space. When the brush is down it is to be shaken within side the cloth; then the spring must be pushed in, and the brush, which was expanded, will fall into the form it went up. It will be proper to let the cloth remain a short time up (where great cleanliness is required) that the finer particle of soot may subside within it.

If the brush has been unused for a length of time, the hinges, &c. of it must be examined to see if they will move freely, otherwise it may not properly expand when in use. When the machine is used for extinguishing a chimney on fire, a coarse cloth is to be tied over the brush, and dipped into water, then passed up as above directed for sweeping chimneys.

#### *Observations.*

It is now more than eighteen months since Mr. Smart first brought this machine into use, since which the men whom

he employs have swept with it about two thousand times. The success and approbation with which he has met, has been far beyond what was expected from any machine which could be worked entirely from below, over and above the principal and important purpose for which it was designed, (that of preventing in future infants from climbing the flues,) the vast quantity of soot it brings down, and great cleanliness with which the operation is performed, (where proper precaution is taken) have brought it very deservedly into great repute. One person is sufficient for performing the whole of the work with this machine, but it will be found very convenient to have an assistant, to give up the rods from the ground, and re-place them there when brought down. Those unfortunate little creatures, whose miserable lot it has been heretofore to climb chimnies, may now be employed as assistants for these purposes, who, as they grow older, will become capable of working the machines themselves; and, instead of being turned off without any employment when their apprenticeship is over, they may continue with their masters as useful hands. It appears from experience that about ninety nine chimnies out of an hundred may be cleansed by this machine, occasionally using brushes of different sizes and forms as circumstances may require; and the remaining few can probably be cleansed by some of the following means, either 1st. by having a fixed apparatus at the top, with a chain descending down the flue, and a brush fastened to it, for which contrivance one or more patents have lately been enrolled.—2d. By drawing up and down a rope, and a brush, one person being on the top, and the other in the room below, as practised in Edinburgh and many other places.—3d. By firing the soot, and burning it out, as is frequently done in Yorkshire.—4th. By taking out a brick or tile, in the manner now practised for cleansing hot-houses and other flues.

In order that all new-built chimnies may be swept with machines of this kind, it will be necessary to pay some attention to the construction of them. The Committee of the "Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing boys, by encouraging a new Method of sweeping Chimnies, and for improving the Condition of Children and others employed by Chimney-sweepers," have received the pleasing intelligence that Mr. W. F. Pocock has, in an house built under his direction, near Mark House, Walthamflow,



Walthamstow, purposely had the chimnies so constructed, that they might be easily and effectually cleansed with machines; in consequence of which they passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Pocock, and recommended to architects and others concerned in building, to adopt such measures as they might judge expedient, for the like purpose. The mode adopted in the above-mentioned house was, that of making the shape of the flues square instead of a parallelogram, with long sweeps at the elbows; had it not been for the increased expence, a circular form would have been preferable.

A very material purpose, which was not originally looked to, has been answered by the invention of this machine, that of extinguishing chimnies when on fire; and in consideration of this use, the Royal Exchange Assurance-Company have purchased one of them, with the intention of having their firemen taught the method of using it. Five instances have already occurred, where the fire has been put out by this machine; three in Camden-town, one near Westminster-bridge, and one at Walthamstow. If these machines were more common, no doubt many more instances of their usefulness for this purpose would have happened. It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that (by Act 28 Geo. III. cap. 48) masters or mistresses who shall require or force their apprentice or climbing boys to climb or go up a chimney, which shall be actually on fire; or make use of any violent or improper means for that purpose; or if any person by their direction do so, are liable to a penalty of from five to ten pounds.

The Society have lately voted Mr. Smart a premium for the invention of this machine, it having been used for more than six months past, successfully, agreeably to one of their resolutions at their first establishment.

Machines with rods for chimnies eighty feet high, and apparatus complete, are made and sold at Mr. Smart's manufactory, near Westminster-bridge, price four pounds.\*

\* The following persons have already undertaken to sweep chimnies with machines; most of them use Mr. Smart's, with which they have been supplied by the Society:—

- J. Andrews, King-street, St. James's-square, chimney-sweeper.
- T. Badger, Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street, ditto.
- T. Bedford, Swallow-street, Piccadilly, ditto.

The following extract from Mr. Porter's "Considerations on the present State of Chimney-Sweepers," may convince those persons (if any such there be) who are ignorant of the miserable condition of a climbing-boy, that his state is truly deplorable. The Author was in his youth himself a climbing-boy, afterwards became a master chimney-sweeper, and was remarkable for his attention to his apprentices.—"Some old men of the trade say, that the first climbing chimney-sweeper was an intimate of Henry Jenkins, so memorable for longevity. Though climbing chimneys may not be an ancient discovery, it is not so modern that we can trace its original; but, from its nature, it was probably the desperate expedient of a criminal, or the last resource of some poor negro to prolong a miserable life. I know from experience that no employment is more laborious than climbing chimnies. From what I have stated, the chimney-sweeper's misery, during his apprenticeship, is evident; nor does it find a period here; for the conclusion of one scene of wretchedness is with him the beginning of another, if possible, more deplorable, but less pitied. In his childhood he might suffer from the nature of his business and the inhumanity of his master; yet at that time every hand was ready to relieve his wants; but, arrived to maturity, he no longer appears the friend-

- T. Bailes, Stratford, Essex, ditto.
- J. Bentley, Carrington-place, May-fair, ditto.
- T. Davis and Son, Theobald's road, ditto.
- R. Dodd, Clapham, ditto.
- J. Garreter, Battle-bridge, ditto.
- J. Laver, Walthamstow.
- H. Lingard, Woodford-bridge, Essex, ditto.
- T. Murless, Hackney, ditto.
- J. Molloy, Little Drury-lane, ditto.
- W. Mills, Walthamstow, ditto.
- R. Page, Colonnade, near Guildford-street, ditto.
- E. Perry, Calmell-buildings, Portman-square, ditto.
- W. Parker, Stratford, Essex, late apprentice to a chimney sweeper.
- J. Richardson, Greenwich, Chimney-sweeper.
- G. Smart, Ordnance-wharf, Westminster-bridge, or at Camden Town, or Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street.
- D. Salmon, James-street, Grosvenor square, Chimney-sweeper.
- T. Taylor, Well's-street, Oxford Road.
- S. Voyer, (widow of H. Voyer) James-street, Grosvenor square, Chimney-sweeper.
- T. Wood, Poland street, Oxford-road.
- B. Watson, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square, Chimney-sweeper.

less orphan or the child of sorrow. He has learnt a trade he can no longer work at. Nature's bounty, a blessing to all other young people (as it fits them for their different employments, by giving bulk and strength to the animal frame), is to him, in respect to his trade, of but little advantage; none but small boys can sweep chimnies in London, or any other large places in England. He is sixteen years of age, and thrown upon his own

hands and the public; he has no friends who can help him into the world; or they would probably have disposed of him differently; weak, and stunted in his growth by his profession, he is incapable of any employment which requires strength; he is, upon the whole, too old and too large to sweep chimnies, and too young and too little for any thing else but a second apprenticeship."

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

**MR. DURSEGG'S (WESTMINSTER) for**  
*Improvements upon Fire-arms, and their Locks.*

**T**HIS gentleman's improvements upon the lock for fire arms consists in a quicker action, and is constructed in a much smaller centre axle on the tumbler, which acts in, and is supported by, a second bridle, which goes over the cock fixed on the outside of the lock. By the same construction, the axle of the tumbler may be made as large as required, to fix the cock on a sufficiently large square to secure the cock from getting loose. Another advantage is in pitching the axle-hole in the lock-plate higher than usual, which gives the cock a greater power in striking and cutting the hammer more regularly, a better fire, and more directly into the pan. A new plan is also invented to take the lock to pieces, by means of a centre pin, that forms the axle through the bridle and tumbler; and, when drawn out, the cock and tumbler come out together in one piece, through the upper part of the plate, and be put into its place, properly fixed as before, in a few seconds. The open part of the plate is filled up with a cover, either to slide, or with a joint and screw, or to slide in and cut with the centre-pin.

A new method of priming is described, by which the exact quantity of powder must always be put into the pan. The patentee has also invented an improved pan and hammer, to expel the damp, and to prevent the disappointment of missing fire; a new way to load all kinds of fire-arms at the breech on the top of the barrel; a new nipper to cut the cartridge for priming, which may be made with a joint to fix on the lock or gun, with a screw and joint to move or lay close to the gun when not wanted, or with a spring to put on and off.

An improved mode of priming from the inside of the barrel, when charging, through the touch hole; and an improved sight at the breech, are likewise described.

Mr. Egg has also improved the stock for pistols, by means of a support on the upper part of the stock, as a stop against the hand, to prevent the pistol moving when fired; and of a support to rest against the arm or shoulder. We have likewise a description of a pistol for firing off cannon, to prime and load together without wadding; and another for ramrods with an improved worm, the spiral part of which goes round a centre-beam, similar to a wooden screw.

**MR. JOHN SHARRER WARD'S, (BRUTON, SOMERSET) for a Machine for the Purpose of doubling Silk, Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Worsted yarn, or other Threads.**

By means of Mr. Ward's invention, any number of threads of silk, &c. may be doubled to the greatest certainty; for if at any time any one of the threads required to be doubled should break, it will immediately stop the other thread or threads until the broken thread shall be re-pieced, which secures a constant double thread, or union of threads; and the manner in which the same is to be performed may be thus described:—

A roller turning round vertically or otherwise, carries with it a bobbin, which draws after it the two threads to be doubled, from two other bobbins placed at a distance from each other; on each of the tops of these two last bobbins is placed a ball and thread-wire fixed in it: the balls turn on the same pins that the bobbins turn on. The machinery is so contrived, that when either of the threads break, the thread-wire, through the ring of which it passes, falls down, which causes the



the tail-part of another regulating wire to rise so high, and to stop the other thread-wire from going round, and consequently the thread that passes through it, and prevents the hobbin from taking it up. This is one method described by the patentee, but he has another in his specification, made upon a similar principle, but with a varied form.

MR. JOHN SLATER'S, (HUDDERSFIELD)  
*for manufacturing Cables, Shrouds, Stays, and other Articles, for the rigging of Ships of Materials never used for the Purpose.*

"My invention (says Mr. Slater) consists in the substitution of metals in lieu of hemp in the fabrication of cables, shrouds, stays, and other articles for the rigging of ships, which is to be applied in the form of chain work, and which every workman in chain work knows how to apply without farther instructions." He then adds, that he claims no discovery in the construction of chains, but in the application of them to the rigging of ships, of whatever form, metal, or metallic substance, they may be constructed.

*Observations.*—This invention is intended chiefly for standing-rigging; and the links of the chains are made of a short oval form, thick in proportion to their size, and every two nearly touching in the centre of the third, in which they are inserted. The weight of the different articles to be the same as that of the cordage now in use. The mast-heads are to be surrounded with a plate of rolled iron or copper to keep the shrouds from chafing. One leg of a pair of shrouds is to be received through a large link in the other, just at the place where the present kind are seized; and they are to be set up with dead-eyes and laniards, as in the present manner. The fore-stays are to be hooked where they are now seized, and the back-stays fitted in the same manner as the shrouds.

The advantages are, 1. The durability of one suit of rigging would exceed that of any ship made of the best materials. 2. As there would be no sensible stretching, it would obviate a serious inconvenience, by which many a ship has lost her masts, and ultimately both cargo and hull; as it is often impossible to let the shrouds up in a heavy gale, or even

secure them in any manner that will preserve the masts. 3. This substitute for cordage will never require any mechanical stretching, and will be always pliant and easy to handle. 4. In time of action this kind of rigging will be much less liable to be cut with shot from its greater cohesion, elasticity, and slipperiness; and, in case of its being cut, may be much more easily repaired with string, which will last during the action, and afterwards by a new link or links. 5. This kind of rigging has a much lighter and more beautiful appearance to the eye; and, when blacked with lamp-black and pitch, is effectually preserved from rust. The first cost is not much greater than of that now in use, and, when worn out, it can be remanufactured; of course, the saving to this country will be immense, if it were adopted in the British navy.

Such are the advantages which the Patentee describes as resulting from the application of chain-work to the rigging of ships. He is, however, aware it may be objected that the metal of which the chains are composed will have a tendency to attract the electric fluid. In answering this objection, he observes, and justly, that when the fluid does strike the metal, it will follow every turn it makes till it reaches the surface of the earth or water, which is a strong reason for the adoption of metallic rigging, as in the case of a ship being struck with lightning, the shrouds having small appendages to let down, it would be easily conducted into the water without injury to the crew, ship, or cargo, except a man happened to be on the shrouds where, or leading from where, it fell. And it is presumed, that accidents of this kind would more seldom happen than they even do at present, as the men upon deck, in the tops, and on the yards, would be almost entirely secure; and in climates where the surrounding atmosphere is pregnant with the electric fluid, no accumulation could take place, as the rigging would be continually conducting it harmless to the surface, in the same manner as a chain suspended from the conductor of an electrical machine, and resting on the ground, would prevent a person touching it from receiving a shock.

The chain-work may be made of iron or copper.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE** of EXPENCE.

## FINE ARTS.

**AN** Essay on Light and Shade, on Colours, and on Composition in general; by M. Gattside. Illustrated with Drawings and Plates. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

## ASTRONOMY.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauty of the Heavens displayed: in which several striking Appearances to be observed in the Heavens during the Year 1805 are described. By William Friend, M. A. with Plates. (To be continued annually.) 3s. boards.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Character of Bonaparte; by W. Burdon, A. M. 4s. 6d. boards.

The third volume of the Life of General George Washington. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

## DRAMA.

Matrimony, a petit opera; as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane: written by James Kenny. 1s. 6d.

An Authentic and Biographical Sketch of the Life, Education, and Personal Character of William Henry Betty, the celebrated Roscius, particularly the History of his Theatrical Career; and a Narrative relating to the Differences between the London Theatres on the Subject of his Engagements. By George Davies Harley, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; Author of Poems, &c. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Animadversions on Mr. J. Jackson's Dramatic Strictures upon the Merits of Young Roscius; by the Editor of The Glasgow Theatrical Register. 2s.

The Infant Roscius; or, An Inquiry into the Requisites of an Actor, comprising a Critical Analysis of Young Betty's Acting, and an Examination of the Pamphlets published respecting him. By T. Harrall. 1s. 6d.

## EDUCATION.

Mince-pies for Christmas; containing an Improved Selection of the best Riddles, Charades, Rebusses, &c. compiled with a View to exercise the Taste and Understanding, and afford Amusement: with Frontispiece. Half-bound, 2s. 6d. Tabart & Co.

The Father's Gift to his Children: consisting of Original Essays, Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c. By William Mavor, LL. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

## LAW.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench; together with some Cases in the Court of Chancery, in the whole of

the 44th year of George III. 1803--4. By John Prince Smith, Esq. Barrister. Extracted from the Monthly Publication, entitled, The Law Journal, during the above Period. (To be continued annually, in volumes.) 15s. boards.

An Abridgement of the General Statutes passed in the 44th Year of the Reign of George III. By John Prince Smith, Esq. Extracted from the Monthly Law Journal. 7s. 6d. boards.

The Trial of Captain Caulfield for Crim. Con. with the Wife of Captain Chambers; and of Captain P. Denny's for Crim. Con. with the Wife of Colonel Denny's. 1s.

## MEDICAL.

The Report of a Medical Committee on the Cases of supposed Small Pox after Vaccination, which occurred in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, in August and September, 1804. 1s.

The Lyphiletic Physician. 2s.

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Baptismal Faith explained: a Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, April, 1804, by Robert Tyrwhitt, M.A. 1s.

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#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The British Atlas, comprising a complete Series of County Maps, and Plans of Cities and Principal Towns; intended to illustrate and accompany the Beauties of England and Wales. Drawn and engraved under the Direction of J. Britton and E. W. Brayley. No. 1 and 2 of this Work is published, and No. 3 will be published on February 1, 1805, price 4s. per Number, imperial quarto Paper, full stained; and 2s. 6d. per Number, small quarto. These Maps are intended to be more particularly applicable to the Historian, Antiquary, and Topographer, than any others hitherto published.

The Picture of London for 1805; being a correct Guide to all the Curiosities, Exhibitions, Public Establishments, and remarkable Objects, in and near London. With appropriate Tables, Two large Maps, and several Views. 5s. Phillips.

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An Account of the Voyage to establish a Colony at Port Philip, in East's Strait, on the South Coast of New South Wales, in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, in the Years 1802, 3, and 4. By Lieut. J. H. Tuckey. 8vo. 5s. boards.

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VARIETIES,

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**M**R. MURPHY, of Howland-street, has undertaken the publication of a Series of Engravings from the most esteemed Masters, ancient and modern, illustrative of the History of the Propagation of the Gospel, and its Coincidence with the Predictions of the Prophets. In the arrangement of the work he proposes to exhibit it in two divisions, the first to comprehend, in twenty-five plates, an illustration of such passages in the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, as are of a picturesque description, with a supplementary print of Daniel interpreting the Dream of Nebuchadnezzar. The second part to represent the Combat of Religion with the Roman Power, from its rise to its establishment under Constantine; together with the Reduction of the Barbarous Nations to the Cross, in which the particular exertions of the ministers of Christ in propagating his religion will be displayed. Several of these plates are already executed from the pictures, purposely painted by Smirke and others of our first artists, and will give a very favourable impression of Mr. Murphy's undertaking.

Mr. HAYLEY's new Poem, entitled the Triumph of Music, is ready for publication, in quarto.

The Memoirs of the Life of LEE LEWES, for which he left behind him the most ample documents, will be published by his son, JOHN LEE LEWES, Esq. of Liverpool, in the course of the month of January.

Dr. REID, Senior Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, and the writer of the Medical Reports which have for several years appeared in this Magazine, intends to commence on Wednesday the 23d of January, a course of thirty Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Dr. Reid intends to dwell more particularly than has generally been done on the Philosophy of Mind, as it bears a relation to medicine, and on the intellectual and moral condition of man, as it affects his physical organization. Further particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Reid, at his house, No. 6, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Mrs. BARBAULD's Selection of Choice Papers from the Spectator, Tatler and,

Guardian, with Notes and a Preface, in three volumes, with a cheaper edition for schools, will be ready in a fortnight.

A Translation is in the press of the Posthumous Works of MARMONTEL. They consist of the Life of that celebrated Writer, and of some Miscellaneous Pieces. The Life is peculiarly interesting, not only for the facts, and anecdotes with which it abounds, but on account of its having been written expressly for the confidential perusal of the author's children.

The History of modern and contemporary Voyages and Travels has already proceeded with the grand picturesque Travels of M. Cassas in Istria and Dalmatia, with Kutner's Travels in Denmark and Sweden; and the third number begins the late Travels in the Back Settlements of North America, by M. Michaux, which will be completed with the two preceding works in the first volume. The three first numbers of this Journal are enriched by a recent original Tour to Constantinople, and by copious Analyses of Woodward's Shipwreck, Kotzebue's Travels, and Grant's Voyage. Other important recent Voyages and Travels are in a state of preparation for the subsequent numbers; and the purchasers may reckon on possessing themselves of every valuable work in this branch of literature, as soon as it appears.

Dr. CAREY has just ready for publication, a "*A Key to As in præfenti*," &c. intended to facilitate to young beginners the application of Lily's Metrical Rules.

A new edition of Mr. MALTHUS's Essay on Population is preparing for publication.

In consequence of the executor having disposed of Dr. GENDES's property, his Translation of the Bible, to the close of the Second Book of Chronicles, and his Critical Notes on the same, are now to be had for 14s. each volume, which is less than half the original price; and his New Translation of the Psalms as far as Psalm civ. may be had for 4s.

Dr. MILNE's Botanical Dictionary is now ready for publication. This edition embraces all the modern improvements, and, being embellished by the first artists of the country, will be justly considered as valuable to students and proficients in botany.

A new



A new edition of the *Life of Agricola*, and an *Account of the Ancient Germans*, translated from Tacitus by Dr. Aikin, will be finished in the course of the month.

Dr. THORNTON is about to publish an *Answer to the various Objections raised against Vaccination*, with *Proofs of the Efficacy of the Cow Pock*, intended principally for the *Use of Families*.

A general *Treatise on Cattle*, including their *Breed, Management, and medical Treatment*, by Mr. LAWRENCE, will soon be ready for publication.

Dr. SKRIMSHIRE who lately gave the public a volume of *Popular Chemical Essays*, has now ready for publication two small volumes of *Essays*, introductory to the *Study of Natural History*.

Mr. ANDREWS, the author of the *Botanist's Repository*, and the *Engravings of Heaths*, in folio, has just begun to publish, in monthly numbers, an elegant work, on that extensive and distinguished tribe of plants, the *Heaths*, which are now in such great request for the green-houses of the curious. It is called the *Heathery*, or a *Monograph of the Genus Erica*; and each number contains six coloured *Engravings*, with *Latin and English Descriptions, Dissections, &c.* Its size, which is 8vo, will render it an agreeable and convenient green-house companion, and leave the splendid folio work entirely for the library, to which it is best adapted. The work will be continued till it comprises all the known species of *Heaths*.

A new edition will speedily appear of Dr. SMITH's *History of the Peloponnesian War*, translated from the Greek of Thucydides, with revisions; and a *Life and fine Portrait of the Translator*.

Mr. PARKINS's *Tour in America* will speedily make its appearance.

The Rev. JOHN HOLLAND is printing a fourth edition, enlarged, of *Exercises for the Memory and Understanding*, for the *Use of Young Persons*.

A fourth edition of Mr. NICHOLSON's *Introduction to Natural Philosophy*, with new chapters on *Chemistry and Galvanism*, and additional *Plates*, will be ready the latter end of January.

A *Story*, by Miss EDGEWORTH, entitled, *The Modern Griselda*, is ready for publication. A new edition of her *Popular Tales* is in the press.

Mr. KELLY's third edition of his *Treatise on Book-keeping*, with many valuable *Additions*, will be ready the first week in January.

Mr. DELAFOND, who, during forty-five years of a life devoted to the British naval service, in the course of which he frequently discharged the functions of Deputy Judge Advocate to the fleet, has been assiduously engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a *Treatise on Naval Courts Martial*, which will make its appearance in the month of January next. This treatise does not exhibit a mere recapitulation of forms and precedents; but, after enquiring into the origin of Naval Judicial Institutions, aspires to explain the principles on which they are founded; the laws and regulations by which they are governed; and to point out those defects yet to be remedied in a system possessing much inherent excellence. Such a work, comprised as it is in one moderate octavo volume, cannot but prove acceptable to naval officers in general, among whom it has long been a desideratum.

A new edition of the *History of Modern Europe* is nearly ready for publication.

The *New Annual Register* for 1803 will be ready for publication in a few days.

Mr. SHARPE, who has lately favoured lovers of the arts with a beautiful edition of the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, and *Guardian*, is now employed in preparing a *Body of English Poetry*, which he will begin to deliver in a few weeks.

An extensive work representing the present fashionable *Household Furniture and interior Decorations*, studied from antique examples, *Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman*, composed according to the present very elegant and superb taste of decorating the mansions of our principal nobility; the classical style of which has been some time prevalent in France, is in great forwardness for publication, by Mr. G. SMITH, upholster extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, (to whom the work, with permission, will be dedicated). The first part, containing 50 plates, large quarto, will be ready for delivery in a few days. Some copies will be coloured, shewing the splendid decorations according to the original drawings.

A new edition of Sir THOMAS FITZ-OSBORNE's *Letters* will appear in a few days, with a *Life of the Author*, the late W. Melmoth, esq.

The fifth *Fasciculus of the British Conservæ*, by Mr. DILLWYN, is in the press.

Mr. HARWOOD will speedily publish, in one large volume quarto, the History and Antiquities of the City and Church of Litchfield, containing its ancient and present State, civil and ecclesiastical; collected from public Records, and other authentic Documents.

The Works of the late Mr. ARCHDEACON BLACKBURNE, in seven volumes, 2vo. with a Life of the Author, by his son, Mr. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, will be ready for delivery early in January.

Mr. R. A. RIDDELL is preparing for publication, a Picturesque View of the principal Mountains of the World, with their actual heights, from the best authorities, and a Scale of Comparative Altitudes, applicable to the picture, designed and executed by himself. It will be accompanied by an Historical and Picturesque Account of Mountains, their Mineral and other Productions, &c. by Mr. JOSEPH WILSON, of Lincoln's-inn. The size of the engraving will be 4 feet by 3, and the scale will be 35 inches to 22,000 feet.

Mr. LINDLEY's Account of a Voyage to Brazil is nearly finished at the press.

Mr. BLAIR's Physiological Lectures, for the information of scientific and professional gentlemen, amateurs of Natural History, students in the Liberal and Fine Arts, &c. will re-commence on Tuesday the 8th of January; to be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Friday evening, at eight o'clock precisely. This course is illustrated by select anatomical preparations, drawings, models, casts, and a living muscular subject. Further particulars may be learnt at Mr. Blair's house, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where may be had a printed Syllabus of the Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The following arrangement for the Spring Course of Lectures at this popular National Establishment, has just been concluded. Mr. Professor Davy, two courses; the first on Geology, the second on the Principles and Effects of Science; Mr. Allen, on Natural Philosophy; Mr. Opie, on Painting; Rev. W. Crowe, on History; Rev. J. Hewlett, on Belles Lettres; and Dr. Smith, P. L. S. on Botany.

A new Economical Lamp applicable to domestic purposes, and which possesses the valuable property of effecting the perfect combustion of common lamp-oil, of half the price of sperm-oil, so as to yield a cheerful, durable, and steady light, without producing the least smoke or smell, will, very shortly, be laid before the public.

We are glad to hear that all the shares have been engaged in Mr. WINDSOR's Company for producing Light and Heat by means of ignited gaz. On this plan a house is to be heated and lighted by means of gaz, produced in a remote part of the premises, and conducted by pipes into the various rooms. The Company propose in like manner to light the streets of a whole parish, a theatre, light-house, or any public building, by means of gaz, preserved in reservoirs, and ignited at the apertures of the pipes out of which it issues into the atmosphere.

Mr. GEORGE JAMISON, Time-piece-maker to the Commissioners of the Navy, has invented a Machine, whereby the error of a Time-keeper may be ascertained at sea without observation. The great purpose of this invention is to prove whether the chronometer of a watch has varied from its given rate at the Royal Observatory, or any other place, the situation of which is known; so that the navigator will have the same advantage of comparison as he would have by a regulator on shore.

The same GEORGE JAMISON proposes to publish by subscription, a work on the Progressive Efforts of Human Ingenuity; in which will be described the pretensions and discoveries of the most admired mechanics of every age and country; interspersed with curious anecdotes, and illustrated with numerous plates.

It cannot fail of interesting a large proportion of our readers to be informed, that the Society for the Encouragement of Sunday Schools, since its establishment, has afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2329 schools, containing 206,884 scholars; for whose use, they have distributed 92,854 Spelling-books, 44,517 Testaments, and 6,701 Bibles; besides a sum of 4,122l. 14s. 8d. granted for the payment of such teachers in those schools as required pecuniary reward.

Dr. WOLLASTON has discovered another new metal in crude platina, to which he has given the name of Rhodium. It is dissolved, together with the platina, in nitro-muriatic acid. From this solution, the platina being thrown down by sal-ammoniac, a plate of zinc precipitates all the other metals, except iron. The black powder thrown down by the zinc, is digested in very weak nitric acid, to dissolve any copper. The whole is then dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid. Mix the solution with common salt, evaporated to dryness by a very gentle heat; wash the residuum with alcohol, till the alcohol comes off colourless: what remains behind is a soda-muriat



muriat of rhodium. Dissolve it in water; add a cylinder of zinc. Heat the black powder which is thus obtained, mixing it with borax. The powder becomes white, and acquires a metallic lustre: in this state it is pure rhodium. The name was given in consequence of the fine red solutions which it makes with acids. It is infusible: its specific gravity is 11. It is not precipitated by sal-ammoniac, common salt, prussiat of potash, or hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

A farmer at Warcot, in Yorkshire, had, during the present year, seventy lambs from twenty-four ewes; the lambs were all strong and healthy, and the increase is supposed to have arisen from having turned the ewes into rape prior to the rain being put among them.

The Rev. T. BROWN, of St. Ives, has invented an implement for cleansing land from every kind of weed. It may be worked by two, three, or four horses, and requires but a single person to attend it, and that is the driver, as it will keep steady to its work by itself. By employing two sets of horses, it will clean from six to eight acres each day. The price of the machine, with wheels, twenty guineas; and without wheels, sixteen guineas.

The usual process of blasting rocks with gunpowder is, after drilling a hole, and charging it with powder, to introduce a wire or small rod, to preserve a communication with the fuze, and then to ram up the remainder of the hole with stone pulverized by the operation of ramming it; after which, the wire is withdrawn and the priming introduced. Instead of this tedious operation, which is often attended with danger, the blasting may be effected by introducing a straw filled with fine gunpowder, and then filling the hole with sand.—*Experiment*: Mr. JASSOP caused a hole, one inch and an half in diameter, and twelve inches deep, to be bored in a knotty piece of oak twenty inches in diameter; he charged it with three inches of powder, and upon it was laid four inches of sand, which split the wood, with great violence, into six pieces.

The spirited exertions of Mr. GÖSCHEN, of Leipzig, in behalf of literature, and the realization of his proposals in the works now issuing from his press, entitle him to the gratitude of the learned world, as well as the patronage. It is generally known, that, in consequence of the great exertions of Dr. Griesbach to present to the public the text of the Greek Testament in the utmost state of purity which circumstances would admit, his Grace the

Duke of Grafton, for the accommodation of his countrymen, liberally provided at his own expence the paper for a large number of impressions to be sent to England, with the view of furnishing, at a very reduced price, a sufficient number of copies for the general demand. The first volume accordingly, containing the four Gospels, was reprinted by Dr. Griesbach, with very considerable improvements; and whence the avidity with which it was received on the Continent, induced Mr. Göschen to reprint it, with all the improvements which the typographic art could confer; and, that no advantages might be wanted, he hath obtained from Dr. Griesbach to bestow on the edition his further revisional cares; so that for beauty and accuracy no book has ever issued from the press in a higher state of perfection. It is not, however, to be understood, that this edition is intended to supersede the last, which is called, for the sake of distinction, the Duke of Grafton's, and the critical edition; but is built upon it as its foundation, all the authorities for fixing the text being given only in that; the second and concluding volume of which is to be published next year, when the two volumes, to complete the more splendid one, will also make their appearance. It will be proper, however, to observe, in respect to this edition, that the work is not only printed with unexampled accuracy and beauty, on the best paper, and adorned with exquisite engravings, (which last we consider as a *hors d'œuvre*) but presents, under the most simple method of estimating their value, four sorts of various readings:—1. Those admitted into the text as of most validity. 2. Such as are nearly of equal authority placed in the margin, and distinguished by the letter  $\beta$ . 3. Those which are of less value distinguished by  $\gamma$ , and added in like manner as deserving consideration. 4. Others in themselves improbable, but preserved either because they had obtained the suffrages of critics, or were remarkable on some other account. Where a change of punctuation has been adopted, the instance is marked by  $\epsilon$ ; conjectured amendments are distinguished by an  $\omega$ ; and where the Elzevir or Wettstein's text is departed from, the common reading is given below, and is distinguished by  $\alpha$ , for  $\alpha\omicron\iota\upsilon\eta$ . It is to be noticed, that the types of this splendid work are entirely new. Their forms have been selected, by several distinguished scholars of Germany, from the manuscripts of most admired calligraphy, and are fixed upon as the standard of their future Greek types.

On

On a small size, of the same formed letter, two volumes also of a new edition of Homer, containing the Iliad, under the care of the celebrated Professor WOLFE has issued from the same press. The former edition of this poet, by the same critic, has proved how eminently he is qualified for such an undertaking; and we shall hazard nothing in asserting, that the text of the divine Greek has never yet appeared in so chaste and classical a taste. This work is exhibited on three papers, two of them embellished with ornamental engravings, and the third with the beautiful designs of Mr. FLAXMAN, in a size skilfully reduced.

Mr. GÖSCHEN has besides undertaken to publish the Latin Classics at large. These will appear under the superintendence of Professor EICHSTADT and other eminent scholars, with every advantage that a collation of manuscripts, an examination of commentaries, and every other aid can supply. These editions will be printed on paper of various sizes and excellence, for general accommodation, and in particular for the use of schools. In this last point of view they will be particularly interesting, since nothing can be more discreditable than the school classics which are at present in use amongst us. From the parts already published of Cicero, &c. we may augur every thing in favour of Mr. Göschén's undertaking; and we sincerely wish his remuneration may be fully equal to his merits.

The remains of FENELON, which were supposed to have been removed, during the Revolution, from the place where they were deposited in the Cathedral of Cambray, have been found uninjured in his vault, which was not demolished with the rest of the church; and a subscription will be opened for the purpose of erecting to the immortal author of Telemachus a monument worthy of him.

The Royal Library in Copenhagen, has lately received a considerable addition of Italian books, which were purchased by Professor ENGELSLOFT, in Italy. The KING has likewise purchased for this Library, the late Mr. Uldall's fine collection of Greek and Latin Classics.

The French Prefect on the left bank of the Rhine has, in consequence of instructions from the Minister of Police, prohibited the importation of Hamburgh, Leyden, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfort Journals, and all foreign works, which from their title, &c. may be suspected to interfere with the internal affairs of the French Government.

The Batavian Society of Sciences at Haarlem has offered a gold medal of thirty ducats for the best solution of each of the following questions: "What are the General Principles of our Knowledge of the Nature of Fire, relative to the Production, Propagation, and Concentration of Heat; and an Acquaintance with which is necessary for ascertaining the most advantageous Mode of employing it, and of constructing, according to these Principles, Fire-places calculated to save Fuel? What Progress has the new System of Chemistry made in the Science of the Human Body? Has this Progress contributed to make us better acquainted with the Causes of Diseases? Has the new System of Chemistry extended our Knowledge of the Effects of Medicines, both Ancient and Modern; and what Advantages may be derived from that Knowledge in the Treatment of Diseases? What are the Causes of the Putrefaction which takes place in Stagnant Waters, and by what Means may Water be preserved from Putrefaction?"

A private individual of Petersburg possesses one of the most ancient manuscripts that exists in the Russian language. It is of the year 1066, is written on parchment, and embellished with very beautiful paintings in miniature, executed by Greek artists. It is a *Lectionarium*, or Extract from the Gospels, for the use of the Greek church, and is a monument of the state of the arts in the eleventh century.

The Geographical Dictionary of the Russian Empire, undertaken in 1801, at Moscow, by MAXIMUS WITSCH, and some other able geographers, has lately been resumed, and promises descriptions equally curious and detailed, together with accurate maps of every part of that vast empire.

An Account of the Travels of the Russian Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, written by M. REIMERS, has been printed at the expence of the government at Petersburg. It forms three quarto volumes, and is embellished with six beautiful Views of Constantinople, a Portrait of the present Grand Signior, and a Map of the Coasts of Europe and Asia adjacent to the Turkish Metropolis. This work furnishes very accurate details relative to the embassy; a description of the Russian and Tartarian provinces traversed by the ambassador and his suite; new information relative to Constantinople and its environs; the manners of the Turks; the navigation of the Black Sea, and other particulars equally interesting. The



The new planet discovered by M. HARDING, at Libenthal, has been named Juno.

In a Series of Historical Memoirs relative to the Cardinals of the Catholic Church, lately published at Rome, by M. LORANZO CARDELLA, the following statement is given of the Cardinals furnished by each of the monastic orders: the Benedictines, 130; the Franciscans, 50; the Dominicans the same number, and the Jesuits only 10. Of the French nation there have been 362, which number exceeds that of any other, excepting the Italian, which has always furnished at least two-thirds.

From the account which has been published of M. GAY LUSSAC'S second aerial excursion, at Paris, we are informed that he ascended 21,600 feet above the level of the sea; that at the height to which he attained, the magnetic power underwent no variation. The chemical properties of the air, its weight excepted, remained the same, and the heat of the atmosphere diminished, as he ascended, very nearly in an arithmetical progression.

As the press is the most dangerous of all instruments to despotism, the different Courts in Europe are employing all their efforts to counteract the possible effects of this formidable weapon. There is (our own country excepted) scarcely a sovereignty, in this quarter of the globe, where a literary censorship is not busily engaged in crushing the freedom of the press. The Court of St. Petersburg has lately published a long edict, containing regulations with regard to the circulation of literary productions of all sorts. Whatever relates to religion must, previously to publication, be examined and approved by a censorship composed of members of the established church. Bonaparte has issued the severest decrees against the importation of all foreign journals. The King of Sweden has prohibited all French works and journals; and the Court of Spain has forbidden the circulation of Portalis's Discourse on the Conclusion of the Concordat, as being full of dangerous principles.

A work is just published, in the Hungarian language, on the jurisprudence of that kingdom; it is entitled "The Patriotic Code of Elias Geotsch." The author is Professor of the Academy of Presburg.

The ELECTOR of BAVARIA has purchased for the University of Würzburg the Blankian Cabinet of Natural History, consisting of 28,000 specimens. The Library of the University has likewise been considerably enriched with the books that belonged to many of the secularised monasteries.

The library of the Academic Institution at Colmar, contains a manuscript, which, by the character, appears to have been written at the conclusion of the twelfth century. It appears under the simple form of a narrative, but it is rendered extremely valuable by the idea, that the author intended to give it a complete picture of his own times.

In all the Catholic academies of Hungary, and the hereditary states of the Emperor of Germany, there have been appointed catechists, in order that the knowledge and practice of religion may keep pace with other improvements. In the instructions to the German catechists is the following paragraph: "As the grounds of religion have been questioned by philosophers, it is necessary that religious instruction in the academies should be founded upon authority and faith, and that whatever may tend to sap this foundation, even critical and historical disquisitions concerning it, should be carefully avoided."

Several scientific men have formerly visited Salzburg and the Tyrol, on mineralogical pursuits. KARSTEN, a German mineralogist of reputation, has employed the last summer in examining the minerals of these mountainous countries; and the lovers of that science may expect soon to have the result of his researches laid before them. Another scientific tour has been undertaken by Professor WILDENOW, of Berlin, a botanist of considerable reputation. His route was through Vienna to Trieste and Venice.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, the Ex-director, is preparing a work on agriculture. One part is already published, containing the Results of Experiments on the Cultivation of Carrots and Parsnips by the Plough.

It is found, by M. PARMENTIER, that the best method of preserving eggs consists in plunging them, for two seconds, in boiling water; they may be then kept for many months, if deposited in a cool place, or in salt.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A System of Stenographic Music, by J. Austin, Glasgow. Dedicated to the Musical World, in English, French, Italian, German, and other Languages. 1l. 1s.*

THIS work, though too complex in its design, and too elaborate and periphrastic in its execution, for a minute investigation of its pretensions to public favour, will yet admit of a comment sufficiently illustrative of its plan, to inform the reader of its object and extent, without infringing on the space usually allotted by us for this department of our Magazine.

Mr. Austin's view in this publication is to reduce to practice the idea of a musical *short-band*; and as far as we conceive such an idea capable of realization, he has, perhaps, effected his intention; but the fact is, (a fact further proved by this very attempt) that the object is not attainable. The fleeting and simultaneous sounds of a band would be sufficient to evade the most delicate ear of the most profound musician; so that had he even the mechanical means of instantaneously committing to paper all he *heard*, he would not sufficiently know *what* he heard, to avail himself of the art. We however, give Mr. Austin great credit, for the ingenuity and novelty of the system he has projected, and are of opinion, that the six simple characters he proposes, with their reversed and inverted positions, his *tone* character for five octaves, and his *Tonometry*, for "showing the variations of the dissonant and consonant parts of the musical tones," are judiciously adapted; as also his *Analysis* of tone. The *Tonometer* is ingeniously conceived, and his *Harmonic canon* does infinite honour to his invention. The whole is, however, we are much afraid, by far too abstruse for general comprehension; otherwise, though the work failed of the great end proposed, yet much useful and pleasing information might be derived from it to common readers, which will now be confined to those whose minds have by long and close study been previously qualified to understand and relish its precepts.

We cannot close this article without expressly declaring, that we mean not by any objections we have intimated to this most ingenious work to derogate, in the least, from its real merit, which is very great; but only to state that its inadequacy to the purpose proposed arises from the necessity

of things, and not from any defect in the plan or its execution.

*An Introductory Lesson and Gavot, for the Piano-forte; composed by the late Mr. Jonathan Battisbill, and published by Mr. Page. 1s. 6d.*

This introductory lesson is founded on the celebrated *Ground* of Dr. Pepusch; has been in private circulation for more than these forty years; and, by the useful exercise it alternately affords to each hand, has materially contributed to the advancement of many a young practitioner. The gavot bears the hand of a real master, and is particularly pleasing in its style. To Mr. Page, the editor, the public are therefore much indebted for the publication of these pieces.

*"When thy Smiles and thy Transports I share;" A Canzonet, sung with the highest Applause at the Northampton Festival, by Mrs. Second; composed by E. Phelps. 1s. 6d.*

This song, which is published with an accompaniment for the piano forte or harp, is conceived with a degree of taste and expression which afforded us much pleasure in its perusal. The words are written by the Rev. R. Roberts; and while the convey a happy turn of thought, are chosen and arranged with an elegance which speaks much ease, and a happy command of diction in this light species of poetry.

*"Sappho to Phaon," a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Mrs. Deacon; composed by G. F. Pinto, and sung by Mrs. Second, at the Nobility's Concerts. 1s. 6d.*

We find strong evidence of real genius in the music here applied to Pope's elegant version from Ovid; but are obliged to say, that we also discover some far-fetched expressions, and affected evolutions of harmony. We would venture to predict, from certain indications of great natural talent in this composition, that, would Mr. Pinto aim at an ease and simplicity of style; (that is, endeavour to write *naturally* rather than *learnedly*) he would soon arrive at excellence, and become a favourite composer, both vocal and instrumental; but without this, his productions will only continue to exhibit a genius, spoiled by pedantic affectation, and unworthy of that popularity, by which alone it can be tolerated.

"Come



"Come unto Shore—Yellow Sandy," a favourite Song in the *Tempest*; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, by George Saffery. 1s.

We much admire the style in which Mr. Saffery has dilated this delightful little melody of Purcell's into a piano-forte rondo. The composition, in its present form, will, we doubt not, meet a very favourable reception; since, while it is calculated both to please and improve, it introduces us to an old acquaintance recommended by a new advantage.

A Collection of Scottish Airs, harmonized for the Voice and Piano-forte, with introductory and concluding Symphonies, and with Accompaniments for a Violin, and Violoncello, by Joseph Haydn, Mus. Doct. Vol. I. 11. 3s.

Dr. Haydn, in his harmonizations, accompaniments, and symphonic additions to these melodies, has, in general, been elegantly elaborate. In an advertisement prefixed to the work, Mr. Whyte, the publisher, very properly expresses his thanks to Mr. Sime, for the taste with which he has formed the selection; for certainly, considering the number of the airs comprised in this volume, we have fewer exceptions to make in the great points of elegance and beauty than in any other selection of the same bulk; and we doubt not but the proprietor will find in the sale of the work an ample return for the handsome and liberal style in which he has brought it out.

Twelve Dances and Duetts, for two Performers on one Piano-forte; composed and inscribed to the young Ladies at Winchester-house, by T. Effex. 4s.

These dances, chosen from amongst the most pleasing and popular melodies in their kind, form, in their present state, most advantageous exercises for beginners on the piano-forte; since, by adapting themselves to the powers of almost the youngest practitioner, they afford the earliest possible opportunity for attaining accuracy in the great and important acquisition of time.

Anthem. "I will arise and go to my Father:" for four Voices; composed, and dedicated to the Honourable John Spencer, by James Henry Leffer. 1s.

Mr. Leffer has evinced in the present anthem no mean talents for this species of

composition. It afforded him an opportunity to display his science and powers in combination; and he has well availed himself of it. The melody is smooth and pleasing, and the organ accompaniment is judiciously deduced from the score.

Eighteen favourite Preludes for the Piano-forte, set in the principal Major and Minor Keys, with a Cadence to each Key; composed and designed for the improvement of Performers in general, by J. Joulle. 4s.

Mr. Joulle (the author of the *Harmonic Tree*, of which we lately spoke in such commendatory terms) has furnished in the present publication an excellent and improving set of Preludes. Some of them exhibit much taste as well as novelty of conception; and they will all be found highly useful to those who wish to impress their auditors with a favourable idea of their facility and command of hand.

"Fly playful Lovers," a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp, composed by L. D. Michell. 1s 6d.

This song, originally an Italian one, possesses many traits of taste, elegance and expression much beyond what we find in our every-day productions. Simplicity is its predominant feature, and as much effect is produced with as little labour as we have ever witnessed.

An Original Air with Variations for the Piano-forte, or Harp, by S. Hale. 1s.

We do not profess to recollect this Original Air; and are at a loss to know whether Mr. Hale would have us understand that it is an old or a new one; it is, however, whether new or old, pleasing in its style, and the variations are written with an ease and familiarity that will certainly bring it into request with those who are in the earlier stages of practice.

Kotzebue's admired Serenade, in the play of Count Benyowsky. Translated and composed for the Harp or Piano-forte, by Augustus Voigt. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing trifle; more we cannot say of it; more Mr. Voigt, probably would not wish us to say. The passages are prettily conceived, and by no means unconnected; while the effect of the whole seems to keep pace with the design of the composer.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

*William Godwin. Engraved, by G. Dawe, from a picture painted by J. Northcote, R. A.*

THIS is a forcibly engraved mezzotinto; but, with respect to resemblance, though it is somewhat like the original, it gives the idea of a much larger man.

*The Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c. &c. J. Northcote pinx. Engraved and published by Charles Picart.*

This may fairly be denominated a fine showy portrait, though the official habit of a long wig, laced band, and ample robe, with the great mace lying on the table, overwhelm the hands and face, which are all that this habit permitted the painter to display.

Mr. J. Burden has announced for publication, a set of Views in the County of Gloucester; to be comprised in six numbers, containing six views each, and published for Miller, Albemarle-street. This work is intended to display some of the most striking scenery of a county which ranks high in a picturesque scale; and, from its importance, extent, and wealth, has attracted the notice of the historian. It is also intended to illustrate the topography, by giving a judicious selection of views of towns, castles, gentlemen's seats, &c. The first number is already published, price 1l. 5s.; a few copies are taken with proof impressions, and sold at 2l. 2s.

In order to render the descriptive part of this work as connected and amusing as the nature of such detached pieces would allow, it was deemed proper to begin by selecting such views as would admit of giving concisely a general description of the picturesque appearance of the county. In pursuance of this plan, the work commences with, the

*View of Gloucester from Robin's Wood Hill, inscribed, by permission, to the Hon Henry Howard, M. P. John Burden del. W. Poole, sculpt.*

In this landscape the eye falls abruptly from the foreground upon a wide tract of meadow land, with the city extending across the picture. At the extremity of the flat we catch a reach of the Severn enlivening the view; to these the abrupt

declivity of Woodbridge hills forms a pleasing contrast, the Malvern hills majestically rising behind; the faint blue hills of Shropshire, in remote distance, close the expansive scene.

*View of the Vale of Severn, from Standish Park, inscribed to Lord Sberborne.*

In this plate we have an extensive view, looking in a direction nearly south-west from Standish Park. The foreground and first distance gently sloping into the flat, are within the confines of the park. The spire of Slimbridge church rises from the vale on the left; and on the right, Frampton tower, and Purton passage. The celebrated Wynd Cliff, on the Wye, is seen, in the distance, beyond the Forest of Dean, and the whole together forms a very picturesque and pleasing view; though, we think, it would have added to the harmony of the whole, if the little catch of the river, and some part of the foreground, had been of rather a darker tint, so as to have brought them into unison with the other parts.

*May Hill, on the road to Ross, inscribed to the Dean of Gloucester.*

This view is taken from the opposite grand boundary of the vale, in a narrow pass, on the road leading to Ross, winding round May Hill. The broken grounds, the lowly thatched cottage, and the winding road, are picturesque objects. This view is within three miles of the borders of the county, and within the precincts of the Forest of Dean.

*View near Hewelsfield; inscribed to the Right Hon Charles Batburst, M. P.*

There are few counties that exhibit a greater diversity of scenery than the county of Gloucester, and this is very well selected by the delineator, to whom the engraver has here rendered ample justice.

*View of Berkeley Castle; inscribed to Lord Berkeley.*

Of the few specimens of Norman military architecture which remain in this country, Berkeley Castle is generally considered as one of the most perfect. It was begun in the 17th of Hen. I. by Roger de Berkeley, was finished by Roger the third, in the reign of Stephen, and received its present form from Robert Fitzharding, who repaired



paired and enlarged it in the reign of Henry II. when it was called the Honour of Berkeley. In the castle is a small room in which King Edward II. is supposed to have been murdered. The antiquated appearance of the furniture and hangings, which are of scarlet cloth embroidered with black and yellow, and the room dimly lit with one small window, gave a sombre effect, which, associated with the recollection of this cruel transaction, impresses the mind with horror. The picturesque appearance of the whole, added to its consequences in an historical point of view, renders it a proper subject for this work.

*Cirencester, inscribed to Lord Batburs.*

This view of a busy town, with a multitude of figures in the streets, forms an agreeable contrast to the scenery of the five preceding prints.

Mr. Northcote has painted, and Mr. Syers has engraved and published a large print entitled *My Dog*; which is intended as a sort of companion to a print of a horse's head, which we some months since noticed, painted by Mr. Guy Head, and entitled *My Horse*.

Some of our readers may recollect that at the time of the exhibition of the Milton Gallery, Mr. Fuseli announced the intention of having the pictures engraved. The plan has been somewhat altered and proposals are now published for *A Series of Prints, from Milton, Shakespeare and Dante*, to be engraved by M. Haughton, after paintings by Henry Fuseli, Esq. R. A. and P. P.

The prospectus states that the plan has been enlarged to avoid that monotony of imagery which is inseparable from the perpetual recurrence of the few agents in *Paradise Lost*; but the intention of the artists is to confine the number of the present selection to fifty prints. They will be published by subscription, and not more than two plates delivered at one time to each subscriber; from whom no money will be required until they receive each a pair of prints; nor will the subscribers be held to an obligation of persevering in their subscription to the whole of the work. The price of the small plates will be 10s. 6d. that of the large ones, will very seldom exceed a guinea. The first hundred subscribers will be entitled to proof-impressions at the usual price of the prints. Twenty-seven of the plates are already finished, and most of the rest are in a state of forwardness. Among those ready for delivery to subscribers is that from the very fine picture of the Vision of the Lazar-house; and that of Satan calling up

his Legions. Satan encountering Death. Sin interposing. The Creation of Eve, Fairy Mab, Lubbar Fiend. Melancholy on her Throne. Shakespear's Nursery. Shakespear and his Daughter. Richard's Dream. Ugolino.

The very great eagerness with which the theatrical world have every where crowded to see the young Roscius, and the wish which many persons expressed to have a correct resemblance of this extraordinary phenomenon, induced Mr. George Bullock, the sculptor, of Liverpool, to begin a bust of his head; for which purpose, besides the boy having sat to him several times, he has taken an exact measurement of his face, so that those admirers of the Tragic Muse, who have not seen him, may very soon have a correct resemblance of his face.

Mr. Opie is engaged in painting a portrait of this theatrical luminary; and Mr. Northcote has painted a large historical picture, in which the Muse is represented in the act of leading the little Hero to the Temple of Fame. Besides these, there are small portraits, and caricatures without number, in which he is introduced. In one of these, he is on horseback, and Mr. Kemble behind him with the motto, "*If two men ride on a horse, one of them must be behind.*"

Mr. Ackermann has published another, entitled *Theatrical Leap-Frog*, in which he is playing at leap-frog, over Mr. Kemble's back, the latter exclaiming, "*Alas! it's come to this! ah, woe is me, seeing what I have seen, to see what I see! Oh Roscius!*" Another is entitled *Malpomete in the dumps*; in this, Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Harris form a theatrical trio.

Mr. Freebairn's View of the Temple of Delphi, and the scenery in that neighbourhood, is finished. It was taken from a very fine sketch by an Italian artist, and though some poetic liberties are taken with the surrounding scenery it is a very picturesque and classical production.

Russel, the crayon painter, has completed his picture of the Map of the Moon, which has occupied his close attention for upwards of thirty years. It is an immensely large picture.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Academy, held the latter end of last month, Mr. Thomas Philips received his diploma, he having been elected an *Associate of the Royal Academy* the fifth day of November last.

The name of Grignion has been long known to the admirers of the Fine Arts.

Mr. Charles Grignion of Kentish town has been long distinguished as an admirable engraver of the Old School (in line) before the taste of the artists and the age was vitiated by dingy dotted shadows. In Warburton's 1st edition of Pope's works, published in the year 1752, are many fine specimens of his engraving; and some productions we have lately had from his burin, shew undiminished powers. Mr. Charles Grignion, the painter, his nephew, was not so well known in this country; for he went at an early period of his life to Italy, where he has resided about twenty-three years; and died very lately at Leghorn, of the dreadful fever which

resembles the plague, at about fifty years of age.

He was a pupil of that admired artist Cipriani, and considered as a very good draughtsman by Sir Joshua Reynolds. During his residence abroad, he collected many fine pictures, several of which, in consequence of the French revolution have been consigned to the hammer in this country. Among those which remain in the possession of his brother, Mr. Grignion, of Russel-street, Covent-garden, are five lately consigned to this country, and considered as chef d'œuvres, painted by Gaspar Poussin.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In December, 1804.*

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE materials for the history of the public events of this month are very scanty. We speak this strictly and literally of the facts we have to relate; for, as to conjecture and political speculation, there is even a novelty in some of the circumstances that offer themselves to the consideration of the feeling observer. At home, this, that is usually a period of activity in public concerns, from the opening of the Session of Parliament, has the appearance of being tame and insipid; yet, it is far from being so. We think it a good general rule, for a publication of this kind, which dwells for a considerable length of time with many of its readers without further explanation of circumstances involved in any obscurity, to abstain from the touching upon reports which relate to delicate and interesting subjects. There may, however, be at least excuses for a departure from that rule; and we feel very much disposed to believe that is the case now. We allude to the rumour of a dissension in the Royal family, respecting the guardianship of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. We do not hesitate to say, that the right of guardianship is with her illustrious father; but the main question here is, the character of the claim that is supposed to come from another quarter. It is the habit in this country, and wisely so, to consider great political measures as those of Ministers, that they may be discussed with the degree of freedom that distinguishes the constitution of this nation, and the decency that should govern every society. It is not possible, (we think it not) to be indifferent on the

question thus thrust upon the public. The question, in truth, is not so much on the right of guardianship, as the fitness of the illustrious father to be the guardian. The delicacy of this subject is palpable; but who has exposed the delicate subject to the world? We would not now do more than glance at it; but we would be understood to say, we should regard with exquisite jealousy and apprehension any interference, in the education of the Princess, of those who at present surround the throne.

Intelligence has arrived of the manner in which the Spanish nation (for we speak not merely of the court) received the news of our mode of reasoning in the seizure of the Spanish ships. It is difficult to express the surprise and indignation excited in Spain by the news; and the Spanish nation would be disappointed, if the court could preserve the appearance of peace after that transaction. It does not precisely appear where Mr. Freire, the English ambassador to the Court of Spain, at present is; but it is probable, he is on his return to London, and that a rupture with that court will soon be announced by our government. An embargo was, on the 19th of this month, laid on all Spanish vessels, in the several ports of the United Kingdom.

The most recent accounts from Gibraltar vary considerably respecting the present state of the garrison and the inhabitants. Some of these describe the fever as still proceeding with its deadly ravages; but we are inclined to hope they are erroneous. It certainly would be some relief to the public, however great the calamity at Gibraltar might be, if the government here published official accounts, from time



to time, of the actual state of the place, even with the names of the most considerable persons who died of the contagion. The practice of leaving the country for a long time in uncertainty, as to rumours, greatly affecting its tranquillity, is always censurable, and has of late grown into an enormous evil. The situation of our new war in India is far from being accurately known; while there are rumours on that subject of a very alarming nature.

Our East India Company at home have been employed in a very laudable manner in further distinguishing Captain Dance, late commander of the ship the *Camden*. At a general court of proprietors held on the 19th of this month, The Hon. William Elphinstone, chairman of the Court of Directors, moved that a pension of 300l. per annum be granted to that deserving officer, in pursuance of a resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 26th of September last. Mr. Twining moved, as an amendment, that the pension be 500l. per annum; and this amendment was warmly supported, but some matter of form stood in the way of its immediate adoption, and therefore a regular notice, in writing, was given of the following motion:—"That this Court, sensible of the great merit of Sir Nathaniel Dance, is desirous of conferring upon him a pension of 500l. per annum; but, in conformity to the 4th section of the 8th chapter of the Company's Bye-laws, the court think it necessary to adjourn the consideration of this question, till Friday the 4th of January next." This proper reward, therefore, of the important services of this gallant officer is now in effect voted.

At the same Court, the chairman submitted a number of resolutions, for the appointment of different officers for the government of Prince of Wales' Island; which were agreed to.

Our fleet under the command of Admiral Cornwallis, having been compelled by the weather to return from Brest to Torbay, and the wind (on the night of the 24th of November) having shifted to a point favourable for their regaining their station off Brest, a signal was made for all the squadron to put to sea. The *Venerable*, Captain Hunter, in fishing up her anchor, struck upon a rock, near Paington, in the northern part of the bay; and although every effort was made to save her, she went to pieces. All the officers and crew, except seven men, were saved by the boats of the *Impetueux* and *Goliath*. The men who perished were seen looking out of some of the port-holes; but, notwithstanding the jolly-boat at that time hung to the

quarter, and every invitation was given the sufferers to lower the boat and quit the ship, they remained in her; and this, it is imagined, was owing to their having got to the liquor, on the ship's striking, and being too much intoxicated to comprehend their situation. The *Venerable* was Admiral Duncan's flag ship, in the victory gained by him over the Dutch last war. It appears that no blame could be attached to any of the officers for the loss of this ship.

His Majesty's ship, the *Romney*, commanded by the Hon. Captain Colvill, was lately wrecked on the coast of Holland. The conduct of the Dutch Admiral Kikkert, and his officers, to our officers and men, whose lives they saved by their exertions, was most humane and generous. Captain Colvill, after returning to England, with his officers, and Rear Admiral Russel (under whom he commanded) have acknowledged the generous attention of the Dutch, in letters, which do them great honour, addressed to the Dutch Admiral.

The Duke of Clarence cutter, belonging to Sir J. Saumarez's Squadron, was lost in chasing a French privateer off the coast of France. The whole crew were saved, by boats, and carried into Guernsey.

An attempt was lately made upon some of the works of the harbour of Calais, and, as it appears, the effect of which is not accurately known. Lieutenant Stewart, and twelve men, in a very able and spirited manner, conducted one of those machines, lately used, against Fort Rouge, at the mouth of the harbour; and, after they had disposed of the machine, and retired, in safety, the vessel exploded.

Captain Laroche, of the *Melpomene*, in the squadron before Havre, has captured a French privateer, from St. Vallery, and driven another into that port.

#### FRANCE.

Bonaparte is at length crowned Emperor of the French. The Paris papers affect the delirium of joy on this occasion, and are filled with extravagant pictures of the external pomp, and moral dignity, of the scene. Of the former we have no doubt; for the French excel in these things. At best, they are not worth detailing; and we shall barely give the outline of this memorable event. The Pope (without whose presence the whole would have faded in Bonaparte's eyes) arrived at Fontainebleau on the 25th of November. Bonaparte was pursuing the pleasures of the chase when his approach was announced, and went to La Croix de St. Herem,

rem, to meet his Holiness. They both alighted at the same moment, and embraced each other. Six of Bonaparte's carriages then came up; and Bonaparte entered his own carriage first, that he might place his Holiness on his right. They arrived at the Castle of Fontainebleau through lines of troops, and amidst the discharge of cannon. His Eminence Cardinal Caprara, and the great officers of Bonaparte's household, received them at the entrance of the castle; and they ascended the gilt stair case till they came to the galleries which led to their separate apartments, when his Holiness was conducted, with great ceremony, to those destined for his reception. Having rested a little, his Holiness paid a visit to Bonaparte, in his closet, conducted by the great officers of the household; and Bonaparte attended him, on his return, as far as the hail of the great officers. His Holiness paid a similar visit to the Empress, who attended him back as far as the second room of her apartments. At four o'clock Bonaparte paid a visit to the Pope, in his apartments, preceded by his great officers of the household. In both of these visits, the Pope and Bonaparte were together, alone, during half an hour. His Eminence Cardinal Fesch, was presented to Bonaparte the same day. Early in the morning of the first of December, the senate proceeded, in a body, to the palace of the Thuilleries (to which the Pope and Bonaparte were now come), and were presented to his Imperial Majesty (we use the language of the French papers) by his Highness Prince Joseph, Grand Elector. His Excellency the President, Neufchateau, addressed his Majesty in a long speech, to which his Majesty replied in the following terms.

"I ascend the throne, to which the unanimous wishes of the senate, the people, and the army have called me, with a heart penetrated with the great destinies of that people, whom, from the midst of camps, I first saluted with the name of Great.

"From my youth, my thoughts have been solely fixed upon them; and I must add here, that my pleasures and my pains are derived entirely from the happiness or misery of my people.

"My descendants shall long preserve this throne. In the field they will be the first soldiers of the army, sacrificing their lives for the defence of their country. As magistrates they will never forget, that contempt of the laws, and the confusion of social order, are only the result of the imbecility and uncertainty of princes. You, senators, whose counsels and support have never failed me in the

most difficult circumstances, your spirit will be handed down to your successors. Be ever the prop and first counsellors of that throne, so necessary to the welfare of this vast empire."

On the same day the Tribunate complimented his Majesty; and the Senate, tribunate, and Council of State, delivered complimentary speeches to the Pope. On the 2d of December, the coronation and consecration were performed by the Pope, in the church of Notre Dame; the procession and ceremony being attended with every possible circumstance of pomp. The Emperor bore a sceptre of silver, with a golden serpent twined round it, and surmounted with a globe sustaining a figure of Charlemagne. His oath concluded with these words—"I swear to govern solely with a view to the interest, the happiness and glory of the French nation." No accident happened during the whole day. The 3d of December was a day of rejoicing throughout Paris. In the morning, heralds at arms marched through all the principal streets, distributing medals of various sizes, destined to commemorate the coronation. On one side was the figure of the Emperor bearing the crown of the Cæsars, with this legend—*Napoleon Empereur*; on the reverse were these words—*Le Senat et le Peuple*. The day passed with fêtes in every quarter, and closed with illuminations and fire works.

The senate has declared, that the suffrages taken on the question of the imperial dignity being hereditary in Bonaparte's family amount to 3,524,254; of which, 3,521,675 voted for it—of this latter number 400,000 were soldiers, and 50,000 sailors.

Bonaparte has made his extraordinary embassy to the Court of Madrid as splendid as possible. The ambassador, General Bournonville, received from him, on the occasion, a gold snuff-box, with Bonaparte's portrait, set round with diamonds, valued at 24,000 livres; and, from the Empress, a diamond ring, valued at 12,000 livres.

The *Moniteur* says, the papers of Sir George Rumbold are to be published, and presented to all Courts; and adds, that they will furnish an interesting comment on Lord Hawkesbury's note. It has also published a supposed correspondence between Mr. Taylor, the English minister to the Elector of Hesse, and certain persons, (the principal of whom are two brothers, of the name of Thum) inhabitants of the French departments, which were torn from the German Empire, on the left bank of the Rhine. The correspondence states a conspiracy to subvert the French



French government, and seems to glance at the assassination of Bonaparte. The conspirators are said (in the correspondence) to amount to 170,000 men. The persons calling themselves their agents applied to Mr. Taylor, and the English government, for 20,000*l.* to assist in their project. To this story we shall only say, that it is not difficult to vindicate the honour of the English nation against all the calumnies of France; but it is difficult, nay, impossible, to save our diplomatic gentlemen from disgrace; and, as the nation is known in foreign countries chiefly through the character of those gentlemen, the nation must be content, till the system is changed, to share in the disgrace.

Most of the French emigrants who were arrested, on the 25th of March last, at Ettenheim Kehl and Offenburgh, and detained at Paris, as state prisoners, are now released. The suite of the unfortunate Duke D'Enguien have been conducted, by *gens d'armes*, to the right bank of the Rhine. The Abbé D'Airar, being ill, is permitted to stay in Paris till he recovers. General Dernoy and three others are still detained as state prisoners.

The brave and generous Kosciusko's birth-day was celebrated, by the Poles, at Paris, on the 5th of November. Among the company were General Dombrowsky, the Princess Sapieha, and the American Envoy.

#### GERMANY.

The court of Vienna, it seems, has expressed its most unqualified approbation of the remonstrance of the King of Prussia to the French Government, respecting the seizure of Sir George Rumbold; and has also sent a similar remonstrance to Paris, on the same subject. The English Ambassador at Vienna has presented his new credentials, recognising the Emperor's lately assumed dignity of hereditary Emperor of Austria.

A robbery of an English and a Hanoverian messenger has happened lately in Germany, which looks like something beyond a mere robbery for the common object of plunder. Mr. Wagstaff, one of our messengers, was proceeding with dispatches for Petersburg and Berlin. In his route, he had met with a Hanoverian messenger, and they afterwards travelled together in the same carriage. As they passed through a wood, between Lubeck and Mecklenburgh Schwerin, they were stopped by five men, armed with carbines and fixed bayonets, headed by another, who seemed most intent upon

seizing Mr. Wagstaff's papers, which he secured. The others plundered Mr. Wagstaff and his companion of all they had; and leading them into a thick part of the wood, bound them, and left them, with injunctions not to stir for an hour and a half. Mr. Wagstaff lost 200*l.* in cash. It was afterwards discovered that the villains had passed through Ratsburgh, a town, in the Hanoverian dominions, at present occupied by the French. The leader of the banditti spoke little, and in French.

#### HOLLAND.

The finances of this country are in the most embarrassed condition. The government has anticipated the property tax. The Dutch papers of the third of December, however, contain a proclamation of the Dutch government, which is of a particularly interesting character. The exactions, tyranny, and oppression, of the French generals in Holland, have, at length, driven the Dutch to assert their independence, at least in words; and that is no small degree of boldness. The proclamation issued, by the Dutch government, charges the respective commanding officers of the different corps of the national troops, "to pay no respect to any orders from persons belonging to the French civil or military departments, relative to the collecting of duties, or regulations of exportation, importation, or transit, &c. throughout the country; and to submit only to such orders, from the General in Chief, as may relate to the projected expedition, or the defence against the enemy, in conformity to the nature of the general command committed to him by the Directory."

#### AMERICA.

Mr. Jefferson, in a message to Congress, informs them, that Spain has withdrawn her pretensions to Louisiana; but that the boundaries of that territory remain still to be settled with Spain. He speaks confidently of the continuance of peace. Mr. Burr, the Vice President of the United States, has taken his seat as President of the Senate, which has excited an equal degree of surprize and indignation. The two French frigates, which have been so long blockaded by two English frigates, at New York, have escaped, by a dangerous and difficult passage. The English frigates went in pursuit of them, but, it was thought, too late to overtake them. Some accounts state, that Jerome Bonaparte and his lady are passengers in one of the French ships; but that is contradicted by others.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the  
20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazette.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ALLEN John, London road, St. George's fields, money  
scrivener. (Allen, Clement's inn)  
Batson William, Oxford, chinaman. (Roberson and Tomes,  
Oxford)  
Bunning William, Oxford street, linen draper. (Evans,  
Goswell street)  
Barrett John, Northumberland street, Strand, victualler.  
(Temple, Burr street)  
Bowen Thomas, Charing cross, watchmaker. (Harrison,  
Northumberland street)  
Bush George, Bristol, chemist. (Rossier and Son, Kirby  
street, Hatton garden)  
Bell James, Coningby, miller. (Wilson, Castle street,  
Holborn)  
Beaumont John, Dorset street, Spitalfields, cabinet maker.  
(Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate street)  
Bridecake John, Bedford, Lancaster, cotton manufac-  
turer (Swale, New Boswell court)  
Birch Elizabeth, William Birch, and William Marsh, Fleet  
street, paper stainers. (Jones, New court, Crutched  
friars)  
Bowden Richard, Manchester, manufacturer. (Cheshyre  
and Walker, Manchester)  
Baldwin William, Holt, grocer. (Baltachey, Whalebone,  
court, Lothbury)  
Barker Hugh, Bristol, tailor. (Edmunds and Son, Lin-  
coln's inn)  
Baxter John, Harwich, linen draper. (Mayhow, Gray's  
inn square)  
Barr John, Wantage, money scrivener. (Tarrant and  
Mould, Chancery lane)  
Clark Follicott, Coventry street, hosier. (Holmes, Old  
square, Lincoln's inn)  
Carr John, Bishop Wearmouth, joiner. (Blakeston, Sym-  
mond's inn)  
Cox Joseph, Gravel lane, Surry, carpenter. (Meymott,  
Charlotte street)  
Coultherd Joseph, Bell wharf, Shadwell, victualler.  
(Wild, Warwick square)  
Corbett William, Gray's inn, money scrivener. (Roberts,  
Ely place)  
Carpenter John, Thetford, dealer. (King, Tooke's court,  
Chancery lane)  
Cuff William, Smithfield bars, hardwareman. (Thomas,  
Bearbinder lane)  
Davies Richard, Castle street, Long acre, broker. (Hughes,  
Cross court, Long acre)  
Downham William, Heaton Norris, timber merchant.  
(Jackson, Walbrook)  
Derbyshire John, Wilton, innkeeper. (Wright and Picker-  
ing, Temple)  
Espener Charles, Hull, woollen draper. (Allen and Exley,  
Furnival's inn)  
Epworth John, White rose court, Coleman street, jewel-  
ler. (Beetham, Bouverie street)  
Erwin James, Wood street, warehouseman. (Gregson,  
Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
Fisher Henry, Hawkhurst, tailor. (Follett, Temple)  
Featherstone Joseph, Tunbridge, shopkeeper. (Hall, Castle  
court, Budge row)  
Finningley John, Sculcoates, cooper. (Lyon and Collyer,  
Bedford row)  
Fowler William, Rochester, dealer. ( , Aldersgate  
street)  
Gibson Richard Henry, Ratcliffe row. (Mayhew, Lower  
James street, Golden square)  
Grimrod James, and Michael Guest, Manchester, cotton  
merchants. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury square)  
Gardner Franklin, Deptford, mariner. (Blunt, Old Fay  
office, Broad street)  
Grafts Charles John, Circus, minorities, merchant. (Ber-  
ridge, Bartlett's buildings)  
Goodman William, Wolverhampton, tin plate worker.  
(Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)  
Hodgson Joseph, Haxey, tailor. (Bleasdale and Alexander,  
New inn)  
Hawkins James, sen. Rotherhithe wall, boat builder.  
(Sheppard, Dean street, Borough)  
Hull Luke, Wharton, Warwick, jobber. (Tebbutt, Staple  
inn)  
Hulbert Richard, Chippenham, linen draper. (Jenkins  
and James, New inn)  
Hamilton Samuel, Shoe lane, printer. (Wright and Bovill,  
Chancery lane)  
Hart Samuel, Swaffham Prior. (Weatherby, Newmarket)  
Harris Joseph, Keynshaw, tanner. (Pearson, Temple)  
Higgs Daniel, Chipping Sudbury, liquor merchant. (Jen-  
kins, James, and Co, New inn)  
Johnson George, Chichester, carpenter. (Ellis, Hatton  
garden)  
Jarman Charles and James Atwood, Oxford street, boot-  
makers. (Bower, Clifford's inn)  
Jones William, Stratford, dealer in cattle. (Allen, Cle-  
ment's inn)  
Lawton John, Liverpool, boot and shoemaker. (Black-  
lock, St. Mildred's court)

Mallone Matthew, Manchester, innkeeper. (Milne and  
Parry, Temple)  
Metcalfe John, Bedale, plumber. (Dyneley and Sons  
Gray's inn)  
Macdonagh Owen, Bennett street, victualler. (Simpson  
and Haffies, Temple)  
Mills John Patrick, Colchester, shopkeeper. (Brown, Lit-  
tle Friday street)  
Norton George, Little Wild street, carpenter. (Blandford  
and Sweet, Temple)  
Oxenham William, Exeter, tallow chandler. (Campion,  
Exeter)  
Osborne Charles, Wapping street, apothecary. (Mason,  
Great Prescott street)  
Paris John Sawyer, Aldenwinckle, victualler. (Mawley,  
Belle Sauvage square, Ludgate hill)  
Richards Theophilus Pouting, Battle, baker. (Batten and  
Antice, King's bench walk, Temple)  
Roberts Francis, St. Martin's court, mercer. (Fothergill,  
Clifford's inn)  
Robinson George, and John Robinson, Paternoster row,  
booksellers. (Wright and Nevill, Chancery lane)  
Sewell Joseph, Manchester, joiner. (Ellis, Curfitor street)  
Simpson Archibald, Prince's street, Scho, watchmaker.  
(Robinson, Charter house square)  
Stephenson Robert, South Shields, baker. (Atkinson,  
Chancery lane)  
Shawcross William Romilly, John Tomlinson, Manchester,  
and J. Consterdine, Denton, cotton spinners. (Hurd,  
Temple)  
Salisbury John, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Johnson,  
Manchester)  
Simpson Francis, Lancaster, merchant, late partner with  
Nathaniel Calvert. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New  
inn)  
Simpson Joen, Liverpool, carrier. (Blackstock, St. Mil-  
dred's court)  
Shenstone John Michael, Portsea, salesman. (Tarrant  
and Mould, Chancery lane)  
Smith Elizabeth, Wells street, Oxford street. (Jones, Bar-  
nard's inn)  
Tanheld George, Strand, victualler. (Fryett, Millbank  
street)  
Thornton Edward, Stroud, apothecary. (Constable, Sym-  
mond's inn)  
Welch Henry, Stroud, Kent, carpenter. (Aubrey, Tooke's  
court, Curfitor street)  
Woodroffe Edmund, Woodliffon, iron manufacturer. (Wil-  
liams, Staple's inn)  
Wilkins Henry, Eriach, tallow chandler. (Gabbell, Lin-  
coln's inn)  
Wilmhurst George, Redcross street, carpenter. (Palmer,  
Gray's inn)  
Wood Jesse, Wartling, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Langridge  
and Keel, Lewes)  
White Robert, Cambridge, scrivener. (Cooper, Cambridge)  
Warlow John, Haverfordwest, brewer. (Blandford and  
Sweet, Temple)  
Wilson Henry, Claines, Worcester, dealer. (Edmunds and  
Son, Lincoln's inn)  
Wilcox Daniel, Liverpool, sailmaker. (Windle, Bartlett's  
buildings)  
Yeardley Joel, jun. and Richard Jones, Sheffield, linen  
drapers. (Blakelock, Temple)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aspin James, Margate, linen draper, December 22  
Agnew John, Grosvenor square, Banker, (partner with  
James Strange, James Dashiwood, and George Pea-  
cock) January 8  
Auber Peter, Lambeth, flour factor, January 10  
Bennett William, Ivy lane, carpenter, December 15  
Bruce Samuel, Oldham, dealer, December 15  
Boys John, Foston, carpenter, December 22, final  
Browne Thomas, Jewry street, woollen draper, Decem-  
ber 20  
Baker Charles, jun, Prescott, Tanner, December 21, final  
Beaumont, George, Newmarket, grocer, December 22  
Full Thomas, Bristol, brandy merchant, December 22  
Hly h Thomas, Birmingham, factor, January 3  
Bird Henry Mertens, and Benjamin Savager, (partners with  
Robert Bird, of New York, merchants, January 22  
Byrne Francis, Birmingham, joiner, January 11  
Buton Amy, Reading, innholder, January 15, final  
Beaumont William, Shrewsbury, draper, January 8, final  
Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, (partner with  
James Summerfett, and John Dawfen) December 15  
Coultherd Joseph, Bucklebury, warehouseman, Janua-  
ry 20  
Curties John, and John Stephens, Penryn, shopkeeper, 4  
January 5  
Curling Edward, Margate, hoyman, January 11, final  
Clouston Hieronymus J. America square, merchant, Ja-  
nuary 12  
Dutton John, Catharine court, Tower hill, ship broker, De-  
cember 15  
Dobson Henry, Godmanchester, and Edward Dobson,  
Brampton, millers, December 25  
Dunkin John, Redcross street, rectifier, February 2  
English Sarah, Charing cross, hosier, December 22 Emmet



Emmet Hugh, Manchester, colourman, January 8  
 Edwards Miles, Bush lane, cotton broker, December 29  
 Eaton Joshua, Liverpool, merchant, (partner with Andrew Aihen) January 3  
 Felton Thomas, Bristol, dealer, December 19, final  
 Fisher George, White hart yard, Drury lane, woollen draper, December 15  
 Freeth Sampson, and James Bayley, Birmingham, merchants, December 24  
 Fulcher Henry, shoe lane, victualler, January 12  
 Frampton James, Stourton Caundle, butcher, January 15, final  
 Gillham Richard, Holywell street, tavern keeper, December 5, final  
 Golt Thomas, Whitehaven merchant, January 15  
 Gameau J. A. V. Albermarle street, bookseller, January 12  
 Gainsford Edward, Cowden, corn dealer, January 22  
 Gienton Frederick, and Jesse Ness, Newcastle, druggists, December 28  
 George Balthazar, Ratcliffe highway, chemist, (late partner with David Cannon) January 16  
 Hewitt James, Wilton street, Moorfields, weaver, December 17, final  
 Hartley Frances, and Benjamin Hartley, Fleet street, silk merchants, December 22  
 Holland William, Southwark, linen draper, December 22, final  
 Hamerton Thomas, Lyng, paper maker, January 10  
 Hughes Robert, Chandos street, woollen draper, January 5, final  
 Hart William, 1othbury, Blackwell hall factor, January 22  
 Hamblly William, Falmouth, merchant, January 8  
 Harford Mary, and Susanna Leonare, Dover street, Piccadilly, milliners, December 22  
 Hunter Patrick, Bristol, merchant, January 5  
 Heale John, Beckington, baker, January 14  
 Harrop Josiah, George yard, silk broker, January 15  
 Jackson William, Liverpool, merchant, December 17, final  
 Jarratt John, jun. Water lane, Tower street, broker, December 22  
 Johnson William, Liverpool, merchant, December 18, final  
 Jameson Archibald, and Thomas Claffon, Burr street, December 22, and separate estate of Thomas Claffon  
 Johnson James, Westminster, brewer, January 5  
 Joyce William, and William Batchelor, Bristol, silversmiths, January 12  
 Ketland James, New City chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant, January 24  
 Knight William, Tunbridge wells, banker, January 29, also joint estate of Knight and Nash  
 Louis Louis, Oxford street, grocer, January 20  
 Lloyd Francis, bridge street, linen draper, December 22  
 Longworth Anthony, East Smithfield, stable keeper, December 29  
 Lacy John, and Charles Lacy, Northampton, bankers, January 8, final  
 Malt Thomas, Tempsford mills, miller, December 18  
 Merion Edward, Ilminster, mercer, January 22  
 Meallin William Lewis, Manchester street, apothecary, January 12, final

More Richard, Hallsworth, linen draper, January 15  
 Margetson James, Church court, Clement's lane, merchant, January 12, final  
 Munk Francis, Foikestone, tanner, January 11, final  
 Nicholls Samuel, Bath, upholsterer, December 26  
 Nicholson William, Carleton, farmer, December 31  
 Newman Robert, Dartmouth, ship builder, January 12  
 Planck Peter, Long acte, refiner, December 15, final  
 Pyall Joseph, Sittingbourn, shopkeeper, December 22  
 Pugh Ann, Chatham, shopkeeper, December 22  
 Perkins John, Huntingdon, banker, December 28  
 Poppleton Paul, Almonbury, dry salter, December 27  
 Pryer William, Hackney, stock broker, January 12  
 Patterfon Stephen, Oxford, draper, January 12  
 Pizey Henry, Sun street, baker, January 29  
 Popplewell James, and John Jepson, Laurence Poultney lane, brokers, Feb. 9  
 Pourtales Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad street buildings, January 5  
 Page John, Worcester, hop merchant, January 10  
 Rylah George, York, sea dealer, December 12, final  
 Ridgeway John, and James Kearley, Bolton, cotton manufacturers, December 26  
 Ransome John, Little Walsingham, shopkeeper, December 31  
 Riding John, Liverpool, merchant, January 4  
 Speed Thomas, Cannon street, druggist, December 29  
 Stacey Thomas, Newgate street, linen draper, December 22  
 Smith John, Dufour's place, merchant, January 12  
 Smith Laurence, Portsmouth, draper, January 22  
 Sheppard Wallwyn, Boswell court, money scrivener, January 5  
 Strange Edward Hilder, Frant, grocer, January 29  
 Spence William, Upper Catton, corn factor, January 10, final  
 Thompson Charles John, Goswell street, silversmith, December 29  
 Twycrofts Rob. Harcourt, Brook street, Holborn, Dec. 22  
 Tanner, George, Bristol, Hardwareman, Jan. 23, final  
 Thomason, Thomas, and George Nicholson, Liverpool, merchants, joint and separate estates, Jan. 8  
 Usher, Wm. Vere street, Clare market, dealer, Dec. 15  
 Vinn, Thomas, Bush lane, merchant, Dec. 26  
 Vaughan, Wm. Pall Mall, and Alexander Gerard, merchants, Dec. 22  
 Watton James Lynn, druggist, December 18, final  
 Williams John, Liverpool, cheesemonger, January 2  
 Wood Henry, Bond street, tallow-chandler, December 22, final  
 Warwick John, Long Buckley, shopkeeper, December 20  
 Wilkinson Henry, Billiter lane, merchant, December 18  
 Walker John, Manchester, vintner, December 26, final  
 Wild James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames street, wholesale grocers, February 2, also separate estates of Boddy and Watts  
 Westmacolt Richard, sen. Mount street, sculptor, January 5  
 Watton Horace, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Jan. 19  
 Watkins William, Hereford, joiner, January 12  
 Yeoman William, Theobald's road, tallow chandler, December 29

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,  
 From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December.*

RHEUMATISMUS.....	19
Catarrhus.....	15
Tussis.....	9
Pertussis.....	7
Asthma.....	15
Amenorrhœa.....	7
Menorrhagia.....	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	9
Leucorrhœa.....	6
Epilepsia.....	3
Hysteria.....	5
Morbi Cutanei.....	11
Morbi Infantiles.....	13
Ephemeræ.....	5
Scarlatina.....	8
Hydrops.....	6

It is unnecessary to inform the public,  
 that rheumatism and catarrhs continue  
 MONTHLY MAG. No. 123.

still to predominate over the other tribes  
 of disease.

In the severity of the present season of  
 the year, public institutions for supplying  
 the poor with coals would, in a great  
 measure, supersede the necessity of those  
 establishments which are meant merely to  
 afford them medical remedies and advice.

In the more luxurious classes of society,  
 it may not be unworthy of remark, be-  
 cause it is not in general understood, that  
 coughs originate not so frequently from a  
 diseased affection of the lungs as from a  
 depraved state of the principal and im-  
 mediate organ of digestion;—hence arise the  
 chronic coughs which are almost universal  
 amongst the obstinately intemperate.

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These

These coughs become particularly troublesome early in the morning, when the tone of the stomach has not, as yet, been duly excited by the natural and artificial stimuli of the day. The violence of the attack often produces retching and vomiting. In such cases, emetics give relief; which are, on this account, by these spendthrifts of constitution frequently had recourse to, and constitute almost a part of their habitual regimen.

A vomit relieves the patient, for a time, from the filth and burden of a debauch; and, by the violence of its action, it for a moment re-excites the relaxed and enfeebled energy of his frame. But this medicinal mode of purification is scarcely less injurious than that intemperance itself, the effects of which it is intended to remove.

Hooping-cough has recently prevailed among children. Nothing new has occurred in the symptoms, or in the treat-

ment of the disease, excepting in the use of the warm bath, which the Reporter is decidedly of opinion, from much experience, may, in the earlier stages of the disorder, be invariably employed with safety and advantage.

More relief has appeared to arise from this than from any other remedy, excepting the administration of gentle emetics and leeches to the breast.

There is no morbid affection of the system that requires more minute and vigilant attention on the part of the medical practitioner, as it often abruptly terminates in death, without exhibiting any preliminary symptom of danger or alarm.

*Digitalis*, in very small cases, might, perhaps, be not improperly administered, in order to moderate the excessive excitability of the young subjects of this disease.

December 22, 1804.

No. 6, Grenville-street,  
Brunswick square.

J. REID.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE Society for maintaining and educating Poor Orphans of Clergymen, have removed their school for the boys from Yorkshire to Aston, in Middlesex, in order that it may be under the particular eye and controul of the Committee, and conducted in the same manner as their school for the girls at Liffon Green. A farther advantage will result to this charity from the alteration; namely, the making this humane and important institution more known to the generous feelings of the public, by bringing to their immediate observation the means by which the distresses, which the families of many of the clergy labour under, are in some degree relieved. The number of children now educated in these schools, between the ages of seven and fourteen, is fifty-two girls, and thirty-six boys; who are maintained and clothed, suitably to their station, and instructed in the principles of Christianity, and in the necessary acquirements for the more general situations and employments in life, wholly by the voluntary subscriptions, donations, and legacies, of the pious and benevolent; which aids and assistance have gradually accumulated from the first institution of the Charity in the year 1749, and which, it is hoped, will continue by the same means to increase, that such necessary relief to the orphans of clergymen may be still further extended.

At a Court of Common-council of the city of London lately held at Guildhall, a Report was presented from the Committee of City Lands, stating the causes of the delay

in carrying into execution the order of the Court for improving and enlarging Smithfield Market, and that they were prosecuting the business with all the dispatch which such an important measure requires. Mr. Waithman moved the following resolution, which was agreed to.—That the Committee for letting the City Lands be directed to enquire and report, without delay, what ground, whether vacant or otherwise, may appear most eligible for the improvement of Smithfield Market, on an enlarged plan, and such as may answer the expectations of the public, and do credit to the Corporation.

### MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Melville, esq. of the island of Trinidad, to Mrs. M. A. Orde, widow of the late Thomas Orde, esq.—W. Courtenay, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, eldest son of the late bishop of Exeter, to Lady Harriet Leslie, only daughter of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. and the Countess of Rothes—James Torre, esq. eldest son of James Torre, esq. of Snydale, in the county of York, to Miss Whitwell, eldest daughter of the late Edward Whitwell, esq.—A. Mant, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Rankins.—Captain J. C. Edwards, of the 87th regiment, to Miss Maria Smith, of Sloane-square, youngest daughter of the late Peter Smith, esq. of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Edmonstone, esq. eldest son of Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart. to Miss Louisa Hotham, youngest daughter of Sir Beaumont Hotham, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

At



At St. James's, the Hon. Berkley Paget, son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to Miss Grimstone, niece to Lord Viscount Grimstone.

At Hackney, John Thornton, esq. of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, to Miss Freak, of Homerton.

Samuel Bate, esq. deputy judge advocate of Port Philip, New South Wales, to Miss Adams, of Aylebury.

At Hackney, William Richardson, esq. of Upper Homerton, to Miss Holden, of Dalston.

At Mary-le-bonne, Captain Robert Campbell, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Edgar, only daughter of Rear-admiral Edgar.

At Aldgate, Captain William Cross, of the Bellona, of Sunderland, to Miss Catharine Shaw, of Wapping.

At Islington, Mr. Matthew Shout, engineer, of Sunderland, to Miss Jane Dougal, youngest daughter of Thomas Dougal, esq.

Mr. Richard Scrafton Sharpe, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Eliz. Weddell.

#### DIED.

At Pentonville, *William Haig, esq.* in the 57th year of his age. Though he had, during the last six or seven years of his life, entirely lost his corporeal faculties, yet the powers of his mind remained in full vigour; and he bore his long affliction with the greatest firmness, cheerfulness, and serenity.

In the 86th year of his age, *the Rev. Samuel Mawzy*, one of the chaplains of his Majesty's French chapel at St. James's, and upwards of half a century minister of the French church of St. Martin Orgar, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

At the house of Henry Peters, esq. Park-street, Grosvenor-square, *William Adair Jackson, esq.* one of the directors of the East India Company, and major in the third regiment of loyal East India volunteers, commanded by Lord Melville.

In Great Portland-street, aged 85, *James Hebert, esq.* governor of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals.

At her house in Sloane-street, universally lamented by all who knew her, *Lady Caroline Leigh*. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Henry Duke of Chandos, by his first wife Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of Charles Earl of Aylebury.

In Kensington-square, after a lingering illness, *Miss Abdy*, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Abdy, rector of Theydon Garnon, Essex.

In Devonshire-street, *Michael Marcus Lynch, esq.* of Mallow, in the county of Cork, Ireland, late of the Royal North Lincoln regiment of militia, and brother-in-law to the Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Major Currants*, father of Mrs. White, of Ipswich.

At Teddington, *Robert Barker, esq.*—*Mrs. A. Davis*, relict of Thomas Davis, esq.

In Berkeley-square, *John Barker, esq.* of Clare Priory, Suffolk.

*William Harris, esq.* of the Exchequer, New Palace-yard.

At her house at Hackney, the lady of Charles L'Ofte.

In Percy-street, Rathbone-place, *Thomas Gordon, esq.* of Balmaghie, in the stewartry of Kircudbright, aged 67.

At Hadley, *Mrs. Stevens*, late of Somerset-street, Portman-square.

After an illness of only three hours, aged 29, *Mrs. Teasdale*, wife of Richard Teasdale, esq. of Bishopsgate-street within.

At her brother's house at Highbury, aged 80, *Mrs. Dorothy Aubert*.

At the house of the Duke of Roxburgh, aged 66, *Mrs. Bechinoe*, relict of the late Captain Bechinoe, of the navy, mother to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh, and sister to Sir J. Smyth, Bart. of Sydling, Dorsetshire.

*Mrs. Hatfell*, wife of J. Hatfell, esq. clerk of the House of Commons.

At his father's house at Bethnal Green, in the prime of life, *John Dent, esq.*

In Welbeck street, *Mrs. Godsalve*, widow of the late Admiral Godsalve.

In Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, *Mr. Cornelius Berry*, aged 61 years.

At Hornsey, aged 59, *Mr. William Craze*, formerly in the leather trade, on Holborn Hill.

Aged 75, *Mrs. Hughes*, mother of the Rev. Joseph Hughes, of Battersea, Surry.

In Queen-square, Westminster, *Mrs. Henrietta Stemler*, aged 56 years. In that place and its vicinity she had kept a school for young ladies upwards of 26 years. She was possessed with amiable and engaging manners, and great talents, which were employed in a very extensive sphere of usefulness.

In Chandos street, Cavendish-square, *the Rev. Thomas Vyner, LL. D.* of Eythorpe, Warwickshire, and one of the prebendaries of Canterbury.

At his father's house in Hereford-street, *Mr. Robert Jones*, to the inexpressible grief of his family and the regret of his numerous friends who have to lament the untimely loss of a young man, exemplary alike in the relations of a son, a brother, and a friend.

In Millman-street, *Mr. Brooks*, many years a solicitor of the Court of Chancery.

At his seat at Berrington, Herefordshire, aged 70, *the Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley*, one of his Majesty's privy council, father of the city of London, and president of St. Bartholomew's hospital. This gentleman was a branch of the ancient family of the Harleys, being fourth son of Edward, third Earl of Oxford, and uncle to the present Earl. At the general election in April, 1761, he was chosen to represent the city of London in Parliament; and, on the 5th of May, the same year, was elected an alderman. In June he was chosen one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex; and in the September following, entered on his office; in the discharge of which, he distinguished himself by firmness and courage during the political struggles which divided the metropolis at that

period. In the year 1776, he was elected a member of Parliament for the county of Hereford, which he represented in five successive Parliaments, till in 1802 he addressed a letter to his constituents, stating, that age and infirmities having rendered him incapable of discharging the important duties entrusted to him, he was induced to resign the honourable office with which they had invested him. From that period, he withdrew entirely from public life; and after having performed the duties of a good and active citizen, sought repose in the tranquillity of retirement, and enjoyed that self approbation, with which the good only can be acquainted. He met death with the calmness and hopes of a Christian, admired by his friends, and deeply lamented by all.

At Brentford Butts, aged 73, *W. H. Ewin, LL. D.* He was a man of good education and considerable talents; had seen much of the world; and viewed mankind with keen observation. He had a retentive memory, and an inexhaustible fund of interesting anecdote, which he frequently enlivened by original and farcastic humour. With the sciences he was imperfectly acquainted; but he was much attached to the polite arts, particularly painting and sculpture, in which he had great taste. His manners were easy, and his temper cheerful; which, with his extensive knowledge and communicative disposition, rendered him an agreeable companion. Being frugal and economical in all his habits, he was generally considered as extremely avaricious; though instances might be adduced in which he displayed the utmost liberality and generosity. He has been accused of little artifices and mercenary practices incompatible with moral feeling and virtuous principles; but there is reason to believe that this part of his character, and not this alone, has been misconceived by some, and misrepresented by others. He was remarkably temperate and abstemious, and scrupled not openly to censure those who indulged in the luxuries of the table. Having himself no relish for convivial scenes, and not abounding in what is called *hospitality*, he did not possess some of the usual means of conciliating the good opinion of his neighbours. His unpopularity was also increased by his strict attention to the administration of parochial concerns; in which, being quick to discern, and severe to condemn, every species of idleness and imposition, he unavoidably created many enemies, and became particularly obnoxious to the lower orders of people. Hence stories have been circulated and obtained credit, which would not for a moment have been believed of any other man.—From all these circumstances, it was not to be expected that he should be held in general estimation; yet candour must allow that he possessed many good qualities: and, for his failings, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—He is supposed to have left property to the amount of more than one

hundred thousand pounds; the bulk of which he has divided between his sister, (who is a most amiable woman) and the family of his nephew, a very worthy and respectable character.

At the very advanced age of 104, *Mr. Thomas Whittington*, of Hillingdon. He retained all his faculties as well to the very last hour as ever he had them at any other period of his life, and could walk a distance of two or three miles with perfect ease. His long life was rendered remarkable by his constant attachment to drinking; but he never had any other liquor than gin, of which he daily drank two or three glasses till within a fortnight of his death. He was born in the reign of King William, and had a most perfect recollection of the person of Queen Anne, of whom he often spoke. In the rebellion of 1715, he was employed in conveying troops and baggage from Uxbridge to London. His remains were interred in Hillingdon church-yard, near his father's, who died, about forty years ago, exactly at the same age.

Aged 74, *Abraham Winterbottom, esq.* an eminent attorney in Threadneedle street. At the close of a long and irreproachable life, he sunk under the infirmities of ill health and the loss of his wife, one of the two sisters of *Mr. Paulhan*, sugar-baker, of London, who had herself lingered under the confinement of long illness and blindness, and by whom he had no issue. By this and other privations, left almost alone in the world, he had not the fortitude of mind to prevent him from terminating his life by a pistol, at his house at Highbury-place, Islington. He was secretary and solicitor to the Magdalen Charity, and solicitor to the South Sea Company. He died possessed of an ample fortune. *Mrs. Winterbottom* died Jan. 1, 1797; and, at the same time, died *Mr. Heylin*, partner with *Mr. Winterbottom*. He was nephew of *Thomas Winterbottom*, alderman of London, who died in his mayoralty, June 4, 1752. His mother was sister to the late *Mr. Serjeant Whitaker*, whose son, the *Rev. E. W. Whitaker*, rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury, author of several sermons and dissertations on Prophecy and the Apocalypse, and his sister, were his nearest relations.

At his house in Cheap-side, in the 86th year of his age, *Mr. Alderman Boydell*. Of the heroes who have laid waste cities, and desolated empires, we have high coloured eulogiums. Their contemporaries gaze at them with that sort of admiration with which they contemplate a comet, or a cataract; and the brilliancy of their appearance dazzling the common eye, renders it blind to the destructive consequences of their progress. Thus, a man whose memoir is written in blood, and whose memory ought to be held in detestation, is crowned with laurel wreaths, and his name enshrined in the page of history. What a contrast to such a character



rafter is presented in the life of the worthy citizen whose name we here record. Unassuming, industrious, enterprising, and indefatigable; he began life under many disadvantages, and at a time so unpropitious to the fine arts, as would have discouraged any other man; but impelled by innate energy of mind he overcame every difficulty, and has in the progress of his life given greater encouragement to the artists of this country, than they have received from the whole mass of our English nobility; thus exciting among our painters and engravers a spirit of emulation, and giving to such as had the power, a motive and opportunity of removing from us the national reproach, that our climate was too cold to produce a great painter. Ridiculous as it was to assert, that the arts are like plants, the growth only of a particular soil, to take their scale of genius from the map of the world, and from the latitude of the country determine upon the talents of the inhabitants; yet by pretenders to virtue, these reveries were adopted, and being dignified by such names as Abbe du Bos, Abbe Winckelman, &c. were admitted as undeniable truths, received as the creed of of connoisseurship, and baptised by the name of philosophical investigations. Of the place of the Alderman's birth, and the circumstances which induced him to adopt the profession which he followed with so much honour to himself, and advantage to the public, there is an account inserted in a short memoir of his life, in the volume of Public Characters of 1798, which appears to be written by one who was well acquainted with the subject. As the writer of the present article knows most of the particulars there inserted to be facts, he has here quoted it.—He was born on the 19th of January, 1719 at Dorrington,\* in Shropshire; his father, who was a land-surveyor, intended his son for his own profession; and had it not been for one of those little accidents which determine 'the path that men are destined to walk,' he had wasted that life which has been so honourable to himself, and beneficial to his country, in measuring and valuing the acres of Shropshire squires, and the manors of Welsh baronets. Fortunately for himself and the arts, a trifling incident gave a different direction to his mind; and led him to aim at the delineation of scenes more picturesque than the ground-plan of houses, boundaries of fields, or windings of obscure roads. While he was yet very young, chance threw in his way "Baddeley's Views of different Country Seats;" amongst them was one of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, which being the seat of Sir John Glynn, by whom he was then employed in his professional ca-

capacity, and in the parish of which his father was an inhabitant, naturally attracted his attention. An exact delineation of a building he had so often contemplated, afforded him pleasure, and excited an astonishment easier to be conceived than described. Considering it as an engraving, and naturally reflecting that from the same copper might be taken an almost indefinite number of impressions, he determined to quit the pen, and take up the graver, as an instrument which would enable him to disseminate whatever work he could produce, in so much wider a circle. This resolution was no sooner made, than it was put in execution; for with that spirit and perseverance which he has manifested in every succeeding scene of life, he, at twenty-one years of age, walked up to the metropolis, and bound himself apprentice for seven years to Mr. Toms, the engraver of the print which had so forcibly attracted his attention. These, and accidents equally trifling, sometimes attract men of strong minds into the path that leads direct to fame, and have been generally considered as proving that they were born with some peculiar genius for some peculiar study; though after all, genius is perhaps little more than what a great moralist has defined it—"A mind with strong powers accidentally directed to some particular object;" for it is not easy to conceive that a man who can run a given distance in a short time with his face to the east, could not do the same thing if he turned his face to the west. Be this as it may—it is recorded of Cowley, that by reading Spenser's *Farie Queen* he became a poet. Pope says of himself, that while yet a boy, he acquired his first taste for poetry by the perusal of *Sandy's Ovid*, and *Ogilby's Virgil*. Sir Joshua Reynolds had the first fondness for his art excited by the perusal of *Richardson's Treatise on Painting*; and, as we have before observed, the late Mr. Alderman Boydell was induced to learn the art of engraving by the coarse print of a coarse artist, representing a misshapen gothic castle. His conduct during his apprenticeship, was eminently assiduous; eager to attain all possible knowledge of an art on which his mind was bent, and of every thing that could be useful to him; and impelled by an industry that seems inherent in his nature,\* he, whenever he could, attended the academy in St. Martin's-lane to perfect himself in drawing;

\* How striking a contrast does his conduct form to that of Chatelaine, who was at the same period employed by Mr. Toms, and in the same work-shop etched and engraved at one shilling an hour; but with all his taste and talents, (and he had much of both) was so dissipated and idle, that at the expiration of the first half-hour he frequently demanded his six-pence, and retired to a neighbouring ale-house to expend it.

his

\* Of this place the late Alderman's Grandfather was vicar; he was afterwards vicar of Ashbourne, and rector of Mapleton, in Derbyshire.

his leisure hours in the evening were devoted to the study of perspective, and learning French without the aid of a master. To improve himself in the pronunciation of the language he had thus acquired, he regularly attended at the French chapel. After very steadily pursuing his business for six years, finding himself a better artist than his teacher, he bought from Mr. Toms the last year of his apprenticeship, and became his own master; and the first use he made of his freedom was to return into his own country, where he married a very deserving young person of a most respectable family, to whom he had an early attachment; and with whom he lived many years in great felicity. In the year 1745 he became his own master, and immediately after he was out of his time published six small landscapes, designed and engraved by himself. This, from his having in most of the views, chosen a situation in which a bridge formed part of the scenery, was entitled the *Bridge-book*, and sold at a shilling; a sum which would not now pay for the paper and printing. Small as this sum was, he sometimes spoke with apparent pleasure of a silversmith in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, having sold so many, that when he settled his annual account, he thought it would be civil to take a silver pint-mug in part of payment; and this cup he retained until his dying day. He afterwards designed and engraved many other views, generally of places in and about London, and published the greatest part of them at the low price of one shilling each. But, even at this early time of life, he was so much alive to fame, that after having passed several months in copying an historical picture of Coriolanus by Sebastian Concha, he so much disliked his own engraving, that he cut the plate to pieces. Besides these, he engraved many prints from *Brocking, Berchem, Salvator Rosa, &c.* The manner in which many of them are executed is highly respectable, and being done at a time when the artist had much other business to attend to, displays an industry rarely to be paralleled, and proves that had he devoted all his time to engraving, he would have ranked high in the profession. His facility of execution, and unconquerable perseverance, having thus enabled him to complete a great number of prints, he collected the whole in one port-folio, and published it at five guineas. He modestly remarks, that it was by the profit of these prints that the engraver of them was first enabled to hold out encouragement to the young artists in this line; and thereby he flatters himself he has somewhat contributed to improve the art in this country; and adds, it is the first book that ever made a Lord Mayor of London; and that when the smallness of this work is compared with what has followed, he hopes it will impress all young men with the truth of what he has often held out to them, that industry, patience, and perseverance, if unit-

ed to moderate talents, are certain to surmount all difficulties. The arts were at the time he began, at a very low ebb in this country. Wotton's portraits of hounds and horses, grooms and squires, with a distant view of the dog-kennel and stable; and Hudson's portraits of gentlemen in great-coats and jockey-caps, were in high repute. Inferior prints from poor originals were almost the only works our English artists were thought capable of performing; and, mortifying as it must be to acknowledge it, yet it must be admitted, that (with the exception of the inimitable Hogarth, and two or three others) the generality of them were not qualified for much better things. The powers of the artists were, however, equal to the taste of a great majority of their customers; and the few people of the higher order, who had a relish for better productions, indulged it in the purchase of Italian and Flemish pictures, and French prints; for which, even at that time, the empire was drained of immense sums of money. To check this destructive fashion, Mr. Boydell sought for an English engraver who could equal, if not excel them; and, in Woollet, he found one. The Temple of Apollo, from Claude, and two premium pictures from the Smiths of Chichester, were amongst the first large works which this excellent artist engraved; but the Niobe and the Phaëton, from Wilson, established his fame. For the first of them the Alderman agreed to give the engraver fifty guineas; and when it was completed paid him a hundred. The second, the artist agreed to engrave for fifty guineas, and the Alderman paid him one hundred and twenty. The two prints were published by subscription, at five shillings each. Proof prints were not at that time considered as having any particular value; the few that were taken off to examine the progress of the plate were delivered to such subscribers as chose to have them, at the subscription price. Several of these have since that time been sold at public auctions, at ten and eleven guineas each. By these and similar publications he had the satisfaction to see in his own time the beneficial effects of his exertions. We have before observed that previous to his establishing a continental correspondence for the exportation of prints, immense sums were annually sent out of the country, for the purchase of those that were engraved abroad; but he changed the course of the current, and for many of the later years of his life the balance of the print-trade with the Continent was very much in favor of Great Britain. Having been so successful in thus encouraging the art of engraving, he resolved to direct his next efforts to the encouragement of painting in this country. To effect this, he projected a plan, which, considered in all its bearings, is we believe of a much greater magnitude than any ever attempted in any age, in any publication, by a private indi-



individual. It is hardly necessary to say we allude to Shakespeare; a poet whom the people of this country look up to with the most enthusiastic admiration, and whose drama, they properly consider as a school for the representation of all the passions. To soar like an eagle into the regions of imagination, to form a new creation from the inexhaustible sources of his own mind, and give to his self-created beings appropriate manners and language uniformly consonant to their characters and situations, was his great and exclusive praise. If mentally considered, he was himself a painter, and a painter of the very first order. To expect that those who delineated his characters should exhibit the full force of their great original, is demanding more than is the lot of man to perform: but considered as a whole, the Shakespeare gallery in a degree proves, that the former low state of the arts, did not wholly arise from the want of power in the painters, but from the want of proper encouragement from the public. Be that as it may, the proprietors certainly exerted all their efforts to render it as perfect as they could, by employing the best artists we had, and paying them the most liberal prices. Whatever other effect it may have produced, we may fairly hope, that from that and some other similar undertakings, an historical and poetical spirit may be diffused among our race of rising artists, and that they will henceforth not be satisfied with making an uninteresting map of an uninteresting countenance, but attempt a bolder flight; and though in some instances they may fail, the attempt is glorious. This pursuit will lead them to what the art demands even in portrait, i. e. a delineation of the mind, as well as the face. We do not extend this to the representation of those unhappy countenances which have nothing like an index in any one feature, for that would be requiring what would destroy resemblance; but where there is a ray of sense lurking in the face, it may just as well be transferred to the canvas, as left out.—During the progress of this work, the Alderman sometimes received prosaic and poetic compliments from anonymous correspondents. The following little *jeu d'esprit*, allusive to the manner in which he secured immortality to his own name, has some point:

*On Alderman Boydell's Shakespeare.*

Old Father Time, as Ovid sings,  
Is a great eater-up of things;  
And without salt or mustard,  
Will gulp you down a castle-wall,  
As clean, as ever at Guildhall  
An alderman ate custard.

But BOYDELL, careful of his fame,  
By grafting it on Shakespeare's name,  
Shall beat his neighbours hollow;  
For, to the Bard of Avon's stream,  
Old Time has said (like Polypheme,)  
"You'll be the last I swallow."

—It will naturally be asked how any one man, however industrious, attentive, and persevering, could attend to this and to many other great objects; for however active and enterprising the spirit, human powers have certain limits, beyond which, nature peremptorily declares they shall not go. Added to this, the Alderman had long before his death arrived at that period of life which demands additional repose; and certain it is, he could not have carried on his business in the manner it was carried on, without the active and unremitting exertions of his nephew and partner, Mr. Josiah Boydell; whose professional qualifications enabled him to appreciate the value and merits of the different works submitted to his inspection; and to point out the errors which ought to be corrected; and whose own productions, even at the very early period, when he made a great number of drawings from the Orford collection, proved to those who could judge the value of his remarks, gave weight to his remonstrances. On his uncle's death, this gentleman was unanimously chosen to be his successor in his city honours, and has now the sole direction of the immense professional concerns. We might add, that, from his character and former conduct, there is every reason to expect and believe that with the name, he will inherit the virtues of Alderman Boydell. But he still lives, and truth might seem flattery. The necessity of the late Alderman having the assistance we have suggested will appear still more absolute, if we consider the public situations in which he stood to the city, where he has filled the offices of Alderman, Sheriff, and Lord Mayor with the highest respectability, and very sedulously and conscientiously fulfilled the respective duties of each; and frequently when it was not in his rotation, supplied the place of a brother Alderman. In his magisterial capacity, though inflexibly just, he was constitutionally merciful; and when masters came before him with complaints of their apprentices, or husbands with complaints of their wives, he always attempted, and very often successfully, to accommodate their differences; and, when he could with propriety, usually recommended the complaining party to amend his own conduct, as an example to those whom he accused. Wishing to disseminate a taste for the Fine Arts, he has within these few years presented to the Corporation of the City of London, several valuable pictures, which now ornament the Council Chamber at Guildhall. Some of them commemorate the actions of our military distinguished characters, and others are calculated to impress upon the minds of the rising generation, the sentiments of industry, prudence and virtue. Several of these well-imagined allegorical delineations by Rigaud, Smirke, Westall, &c. he has had engraved, and in the dissemination of either prints or books which had a moral tendency he always appeared to take great pleasure.

pleasure. When he published an Illustration of the Works of Hogarth, by John Ireland, he frequently said, that if the public knew the incitements to industry, prudence, and humanity, in the works there explained, few families would be without the volumes. Few of our readers are unacquainted with the lottery, by which the Shakespeare Gallery, &c. is to be disposed of. The reasons he gave for asking a parliamentary sanction to it are related with a plainness and simplicity that must interest every reader, in a letter to Alderman Anderson, (published in the *Monthly Magazine* for March 1804). He there acknowledges, that in pursuing his favourite object, the extension and improvement of the Fine Arts, he met with every encouragement; but the growing produce was expended in the advancement of his favourite object, to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.\* He farther states, that he had the hopes of being able to bequeath the Shakespeare Gallery to the public, who had so generously supported him in all his undertakings; but the French Revolution and its consequences, occasioned his soliciting parliamentary permission to dispose of it by lottery. He had the gratification of living to see every ticket sold. We are, at first sight, inclined to lament that he did not live to see the prizes drawn, and the whole terminated. But, for him to have witnessed his gallery transferred to other hands, besides a number of pictures, for the painting of which he had paid immense sums, scattered like the Sybill's leaves, might possibly have given him many a heart-rending pang. His death was occasioned by a too eager attention to his official duties. The week before his death, he went to attend in his official capacity at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey; and, as he was always early in his attention to business, he arrived there before any of the other magistrates, and before the fires were lighted. Standing before one of the grates while this was done, the damp was drawn out, and he took a cold, which produced an inflammation of the lungs, by which the life of this excellent and useful man, and upright magistrate, was terminated on the 11th of December 1804, in the 86th year of his age. He was interred on the 19th of December, in a most respectable manner; his remains being attended by the Lord Mayor and many of the Aldermen, and numerous relatives and friends.

\* When the writer of this article read this account, it struck him, that when we consider this immense sum was paid for productions, from materials of comparatively little or no value, and almost wholly obtained by artists, for the execution of their labours and talents, it becomes still more important, both in an individual and national view. It not only prevented money being sent out of the kingdom but brought money into it.

[Further particulars of William Hucks, esq. whose death is mentioned at p. 464.—Mr. Hucks was formerly an eminent brewer in the parish of Bloomsbury, but had retired from business many years to the village above-mentioned, where he has since continued to live in a style of genteel independence, highly respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In the year 1776, he was married to Miss Sarah Normandy, daughter of the late John Normandy, esq. who survives him, but by whom he has no family. Of this worthy and highly respected gentleman, it may be affirmed, without exaggeration, that his loss will not only be a source of sincere and lasting regret to his afflicted family and friends, but will be long felt by society at large, as he both possessed, and exerted for its benefit, many of those virtues and qualities which are best calculated to support and adorn it. To a sound understanding, matured by a long and attentive observation of the world, he added a disinterested and manly independence of character, with an ingenuous frankness of manners, pointedly abhorrent of every species of duplicity and deceit. Of him, indeed, more perhaps than of any other person, it might emphatically be said, that, upon every occasion, "the soul kept the promise we had from the face." Ever active in the service of his friends, in whose concerns he at all times took the most lively interest, he was continually undervaluing the solid obligations he conferred on them, and overrating in the same proportion the trifling attention received in return. From his general reputation for probity and good sense, he was frequently importuned to accept the offices of executor and trustee, which an obliging disposition, added to a desire of being useful to society, in many instances induced him to undertake; and it is needless to observe that, in the discharge of these confidential, and in many respects very troublesome trusts, he acquitted himself with equal judgment, spirit, and fidelity. Few persons could boast a more liberal or compassionate heart; the benevolent effusions of which were not confined within the limits of his immediate kindred, but expanded themselves, in acts of the most seasonable protection and kindness, to very distant branches of his family; and, indeed, to all who in any degree solicited or required his assistance. To his domestics he was most affectionately kind; to the tenants upon his estate, most liberal and indulgent. Those who remember him in the happier scenes of social life, must long be impressed with the pleasing, though now mournful, recollection of that energy of sentiment and marked originality of expression, which gave peculiar interest and novelty to all he said, and diffused a spirit of cheerfulness and vivacity amongst all who heard him. This minor trait, amidst so much sterling worth, endeared him as a companion to those who



who had the felicity of being reckoned among his friends. He will long survive in the memories of those whom he valued and esteemed; and, while unaffected piety, inflexible integrity, disinterested generosity, and manly grace, are recollected by them, they will never want an example in whom these virtues were tempered, with every pleasing and attractive quality.]

[*Further particulars of Francis Eyre, esq. whose death is noticed at p. 354.*—Mr. Eyre married Lady Mary Radcliffe, daughter of Charles Radcliffe, esq. beheaded on Tower Hill, in the year 1746; and by her had three sons, and one daughter, who was married to Serjeant Onslow. Lady Mary Eyre died in 1799; and two years afterwards, Mr. Eyre married Miss Hernon, who survives him. He was the author of the following works:

1. A few Remarks on the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, relative chiefly to the Two last Chapters. By a Gentleman. London, 1778, 8vo. 154 pages.
2. A Short Appeal to the Public. By the Gentleman who is particularly addressed in the Postscript of the Vindication of some Passages in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Chapters of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. London, 1799, 8vo. 41 pages.
3. A short Essay on the Christian Religion, &c.; the whole proposed as a Preservative against the pernicious Doctrines which have overwhelmed France with Misery and Desolation. By a sincere Friend of Mankind. London, 1795, 8vo. 140 pages.—On Mr. Churton, Rector of Middleton-Cheney, to which parish that of Warkworth adjoins, addressing to his parishioners, at his first coming among them, A Defence of the Church of England, Mr. Eyre, feeling the strength of his arguments against the religion of the Church of Rome, which he professed, published, 4. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Ralph Churton, &c. from Francis Eyre, of Warkworth, esq. London, 1795.—This was answered by Mr. Churton; and Mr. Eyre published, 5. A Reply to the Rev. Ralph Churton, &c. London, 1798; which occasioned a short Postscript by Mr. Churton, and there the controversy ended.—The estate at Warkworth was bequeathed by——Holman, esq. to his nephews, the late Mr. Eyre, and his brother, who sold his moiety many years ago. Part of the other moiety, consisting of the manor of Upper Middleton-Cheney, and certain estates in that parish, was lately sold to Mr. Holton, a hosier, in Newgate-street; and it is said the remainder, with the fine old mansion, called Warkworth Castle, will now come under the hammer.]

[*Further particulars of Lord Chedworth, whose death was announced in our last number.*—Lord Chedworth succeeded his uncle Frederick Henry, October 6, 1781. His Lordship's grandfather, John Howe, esq. of Wiltshire, was a zealous supporter of Sir Robert

Walpole's administration, and was raised to the peerage in 1741. He was succeeded, in 1742, by his eldest son, John Thynne Howe, who married the daughter of Sir P. P. Long, of Suffolk, but dying without issue in 1762, was succeeded by his next brother, Frederick Henry, who died unmarried in 1781. Lord Chedworth's father, Thomas, the third son (and the only one that had issue), was a clergyman, and married in 1746, the daughter of Thomas White, esq. of Tattingstone Place, near Ipswich. After his decease, in 1776, his widow resided at Ipswich, where she died. Lord Chedworth was born August 22, 1754, and was educated at Harrow school, where he gave a very early proof of his inclination to the stage and the turf, to both of which he continued always exceedingly attached. At the age of sixteen he played, at school, the characters of Colonel Feignwell and Midas. From Harrow he went to Queen's College at Oxford, and having stayed the usual time at the university, he returned to his mother's house at Ipswich, lived with her till her decease, and always made Ipswich his general place of residence. To the stage and dramatic compositions Lord Chedworth was critically attentive; and hence arose his great acquaintance with some of the performers on the Ipswich theatre. He studied Shakspeare intimately, and has left a volume of MSS. notes, which contains some observations and illustrations of his own, but more generally his opinions upon those of other commentators. With the classics, and particularly the Latin ones, as well as with the best compositions of the English poets, he was well acquainted, and was extremely expert in quoting and applying them: he was also very fond of, and well read in, the study of the law; and as a magistrate and chairman at the Ipswich Sessions, he displayed great legal information and judgment. His attachment to horse-racing, which appeared when he was at school, prevailed through life; and though he never kept any running horses, nor betted to any amount, he constantly attended Newmarket, where his skill and integrity were held in such high estimation, that he was frequently consulted upon the nicest calculations of the turf. He was of a very religious cast of mind, had read much of religious controversy, was a firm believer in the truth of Christianity, and strongly attached to the establishment in Church and State. From his boyhood, Lord Chedworth's manners were shy and reserved; and to this circumstance, and to a peculiarity of appearance and manner, it was possibly owing, that at Epsom races, in the year 1781, a gentleman received an unfavourable impression, and, under the influence of a foul suspicion, struck him. To wipe away any unjust imputation, Lord Chedworth, then Mr. Howe, appealed to the laws of his country. A timidity of temper, and still more, the influence

fluence of religious principles, prevented his adopting the more customary method of defending his character by an appeal to the laws of honour. A verdict was given in his favour, and he published and dispersed the trial: but it cannot be doubted, that this unfortunate circumstance increased the natural shyness of his manners, and very much embittered his life. When he succeeded his uncle, he adopted habits of economy, that he might clear the estate from incumbrances, and discharge his uncle's and his father's debts. He received from his estate only 1600*l.* per annum, till he discovered (when Mr. Pitt's income tax compelled him to learn, and to state the amount of his income) that he had been grossly defrauded by his steward: he took legal steps to redress the injury he had sustained, and by the diligence of a friendly solicitor he recovered a very considerable sum. From this time his property increased rapidly, for his habits were fixed, and his expenditure was small; he lived at Ipswich in a very private manner, and neither there nor in London was desirous of associating with persons of high rank and fashion. In political life, Lord Chedworth may be considered to have been a Whig, and of the Rockingham school: he was, of course, in

opposition during the greater part of the time he sat in the House of Lords; but he never connected himself with party, nor took any active share in the business of the House. In private life he was most gratified by literary conversation, and the acquaintance of a few friends. He derived no pleasure from the usual gratifications of high life, and had somewhat of a witty and sarcastic temper of mind, which inclined him to dwell upon any thing ridiculous, even in the friends whom he esteemed the most. In the distribution of his property, after a number of legacies to persons with whom he was in the habit of acquaintance, he appears to have been principally directed by the return he owed to one gentleman, who had been extremely useful to him in the management of his estates, and by the regard he bore to another, between whom and himself had existed a long, an unbroken, and a perfectly independent friendship. He died in the same room, and on the same bed, on which his mother (whose memory he highly respected) had expired; and was buried (according to his express desire), the fifth day after his decease, in the same vault in which she had been interred, in St. Matthew's church-yard, Ipswich.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 17th of October was held, at Newcastle, the quarterly meeting of the association of Schoolmasters, for the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland. This beneficial institution has subsisted thirty years, and has been of extensive advantage to a number of superannuated schoolmasters, and to widows and orphans of deceased members. In the last ten years, by the assistance of benefactors, the sum of 872*l.* has been paid, by the treasurer, to such as had claims upon the fund; and as the number of claimants is annually increasing, the benefits paid during the last year amount to 110*l.* 12*s.*

*Married*] At Tynemouth, Mr. Thomas Howard, of Elingham, to Mrs. Reynolds, widow of the late lieutenant Reynolds, of the navy, and cousin to Sir Sidney Smith.

At Hawick, Captain Irvine, of the royal navy, to Miss Janet Dickson, daughter of Mr. James Dickson.

At Berwick, John Henderson, esq. formerly a lieutenant in the East India company's service, and now captain commandant of the Berwick artillery company of volunteers, to

Miss Selby, of Holy Island, in the county of Durham.

At Harrington, Mr. Adam Rutherford, of Workington, aged 65, to Miss Jane Patterson, aged 62; so anxious were the young couple to be united, that they very earnestly requested to have the banns published twice in one day.

At Berwick on Tweed, Captain Wilkinson, of the royal navy, nephew of Sir Philip Stevens, to Miss S. Worth, of Norwich.

*Died*] At Hexham, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. William Bearpark, formerly serjeant-major in the Northumberland militia, but lately in the Hexham volunteers. His conduct as a soldier, his attention to his duty, and his conciliatory deportment, obtained him the esteem of the whole corps.

At Hentlaw, near Ponteland, at the age of 100 years, Mr. John Lamden, who, notwithstanding the privation of sight, enjoyed, till within a few hours of his death, the most uninterrupted flow of health and spirits.

At Chester-le-Street, in the prime of life, Richard Bell, esq. major of the Chester-le-Street volunteers.

In consequence of a fall through the railway



way of Felling-shore Staith, Mr. William Reed, many years an agent to the late, and present, C. J. Brandling, esq. and a proprietor of the Tyne steam-engine paper-mill. For his integrity he was highly respected by his employers, and, as a testimony of the esteem in which his memory is held, upwards of one hundred of his neighbours attended his remains to the grave.

At Heckley House, near Alnwick, Mrs. J. Hewitson, daughter of John Wright, esq. of North Shields.—Mr. Christopher Walton, of the Durham bank.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Ann Simpson, wife of Mr. Joseph Simpson, inn-keeper, aged 51. She was so corpulent as to require a coffin three feet over the shoulders, and it was necessary to displace a window to get it out of the house.

At Newcastle, William Walker, esq. a gentleman eminent for his integrity and other excellent qualities. He was an affectionate and exemplary husband, a friend to the poor, a father to the orphan, a husband to the widow; liberal without ostentation; a social and convivial companion; and his memory will long be venerated by a respectable circle of the gentlemen farmers of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Berwick.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Whicham, in Cumberland, Mr. George Postlethwaite, of Low House, in Millom, to Miss Bridget Pearson, of Whicham Hall; and, on the same day, Mr. John Fox, of Haverig, to Miss Benn, of Heltram. By former marriages Mr. Fox is the son of Mr. Postlethwaite's mother, and Mr. Postlethwaite is the son of Mr. Fox's mother.

At Keswick, Mr. Joseph Crosthwaite, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Banks, daughter of the late Mr. John Banks, supervisor.

At Workington, Mr. William Jackson, to Miss Bell.—Capt. John Rogerfon, to Miss Irving.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Lacklison, to Miss Mary Ailen.—Mr. William Cowen, to Miss Mary Edwards.—Mr. Thomas Richardson, to Miss Frances Mawson.

At Carbridge, Mr. Bell, agent to Mr. Thomas Bates, of Halton, to Miss Mary Charlton.

At Lamplugh, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Rogers, of Lamplugh Cross.

*Died.*] Mrs. Wheeler, of Arncliffe Tower, Westmorland, author of the *Westmorland Dialect*, *Vindication of the Rights of the Fair Sex*, and a great number of unpublished works.

At Carlisle, the Rev. John Brown, B. D. vicar of Thursby, in Cumberland.—Mr. Michael Smith, many years parish clerk of the cathedral.—At an advanced age, Mr. Waitson. He was formerly a supervisor of excise, and in the performance of the duties of his

office, he met with an accident which deprived him of a leg. He received some remuneration for past services, and afterwards embraced the profession of a schoolmaster, for which he was eminently qualified.

At Cross, near Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Wilson, aged 84. His death was occasioned by being thrown down in attempting to stop a spirited horse that had run away with a loaded cart, which passed over his body.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The intended turnpike-road, from Went Bridge to Leeds, having been set out, it is ascertained that there will be a saving of four miles, besides avoiding a worse road. Where the speediest information by post is of the first consequence, this must be considered highly important to the commercial world; and a very great advantage must likewise accrue to the proprietors of estates through which the intended road is to pass. It is said that one of the mails, from London to the north, will, instead of running, as at present, by Ferrybridge, turn off by Wentbridge, and proceed to Ripon, through Leeds, from which a very great benefit must result to that populous and important commercial town.

A double row of piling, for the coffer dam, at the entrance-basin of the New or Humber Dock, at Hull, being now completed, by means of a steam-engine erected for the purpose, the Dock Company are about to fill up the space between the piles by a substantial brick wall, as soon as the contract is made with the necessary artificers, and, when completed, the works within the coffer dam will be immediately proceeded on.

*Married.*] Mr. William Barber, of Horbury, whitesmith, aged 77 years, to Miss Tinker, of Woodnook, near Wakefield, aged 23. The match was made up whilst the bride was getting a shuttle repaired; and what is worthy of remark, the old gentleman has a son nine years older than his mother.

At Hull, Thomas Osbourne, esq. of Witherby, to Miss Smyth, daughter of the late John Smyth, esq. of Holbeck.

At Sandall, the Rev. Richard Hawksworth, of Hickleton, to Miss Pilkington, daughter of the dowager Lady Pilkington, of Bellevue, near Wakefield, and sister of Sir T. Pilkington, bart. of Chevet.

At Wakefield, Mr. Burgefs, woolstapler, of Leicester, to Miss Fanny Reddale, daughter of Edward Reddale, esq.—The Rev. Mr. Harper, of Northowram, to Miss Smithson, of Stockport.—The Rev. Mr. Crofsley, of Rawdon, to Miss Horngate, of Long Preston.

*Died.*] At Barforth, W. Cornforth, esq. 4 At Hull, aged 43, Mrs. Bertram, the wife of Dr. Bertram.—Aged 24, Miss Richardson, daughter of the late Mr. William Richardson, merchant.

At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Rothery, woolstapler.

stapler.—In the 81st year of his age, Mr. William Lee.—Mr. John Musgrave, an eminent corn-factor and common carrier, of Kirkstall Bridge, near Leeds. On seating himself in his counting house, at Leeds, to transact the business of the day, he fell back in his chair, and expired without a groan.

At York, aged 20, Mr. Thomas Todd, son of Mr. Todd, officer of excise.—Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Mr. Francis Bulmer.

At Cayton Farm, the seat of John Michael Messenger, esq. Mrs. Witham, wife of Francis Witham, esq. of Gray's Inn, London, and daughter of the late Michael Tunstall, esq. of Durham.

At Driffield, aged 54, Mr. John Wilson, merchant, of Hull.—The Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Barwick-in-Elmet, near Leeds. He was found dead in a field at Rounday Bottoms. Having passed part of the day in Leeds, was seen at Seacroft, on his way home, about ten o'clock the same evening; but, owing probably to the darkness of the night, he strolled out of the road, and the cold air having benumbed his limbs, he fell down, and expired unobserved. Mr. Hodgson was a clergyman of the establishment, though he had no regular living, only officiating occasionally.

In the 34th year of his age, in consequence of a fall from his horse, at the review of the Scarborough volunteers, when on permanent duty at Malton, William Leatham, esq. eldest son of Isaac Leatham, esq. of Barton, and lieutenant of the Barton troop of volunteer cavalry.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Clapham, serjeant of the volunteers of that place. The corps had been reviewed on Heath Common, by Colonel Bell, and after the manœuvres of the day, the men, whose pieces had not been discharged, during the regular firing, were directed to discharge them. One of them had carelessly left the ram-rod in his piece, which, on being discharged, severely wounded Mr. Clapham on the forehead. Till the evening of the sixth day after the accident he appeared to be doing well, but, an inflammation of the brain taking place, terminated in his death. He was much beloved by the regiment, the whole of which attended his funeral.

Aged 29, Mrs. Otley, wife of Mr. William Otley, jun.—In the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Stanley, wife of R. Stanley, esq. of Barber Wood, near Rotherham.

At Cottingham, in the 96th year of his age, Nathaniel Wilson, who, until the last two years of his life, maintained himself solely by his own labour. He buried his wife about 34 years ago, and, since then, has lived in the same house, by himself, and, for the greatest part of that time, the chief articles of his food have been bread, cheese, and milk. What is something remarkable, he had reserved two large coals ever since his wife's death, to be burned at his funeral.

## LANCASHIRE.

The expected opening of the Rochdale canal took place on Friday, the 21st of December, notwithstanding the keen frost which had prevailed for several days. Two elegant yachts, containing the Committee of the Canal Company, and other proprietors, preceded by ice-boats, came down from Rochdale to Manchester, a distance of twelve miles, and arrived at the wharf in Piccadilly at half past three in the afternoon. During their progress, they were joined by many gentlemen, anxious to show their approbation of the scheme, and to pay their congratulatory respects. At Failsworth, about four miles from Manchester, the band of music, belonging to the first battalion of Manchester and Salford independent volunteers, entered the leading yacht, and agreeably enlivened the scene, by playing many beautiful and popular airs. Multitudes of persons were soon assembled from the neighbourhood, to view so novel and extraordinary a spectacle. But on approaching the town, the spectators increased to an astonishing degree; the banks of the canal were lined, on both sides, for a very considerable distance, with many thousands; the bridges, the roofs of the factories, the neighbouring houses, and every elevated situation were crowded with vast numbers, and exhibited a scene uncommonly curious and striking. As the yachts approached the town, the bells were rung, and the band struck up the patriotic airs of Rule Britannia, and God Save the King. The multitude welcomed their approach with reiterated shouts, and joy animated every countenance. These particulars are interesting, as connected with the finishing of a most difficult, expensive, and important undertaking. The lover of his country will take pleasure in the completion of a scheme, which is of great and national importance, uniting, by inland navigation, the German Ocean with the Irish Channel. The advantages which it promises to Manchester are too obvious to need enumeration. Large vessels, from Hull and Liverpool, now sail over that lofty ridge of mountains, which is not improperly denominated the Back-bone of England. Little more than half a century ago, goods and merchandize were conveyed over Blackstone Edge only by gangs of pack-horses, and it was considered as absolutely impassable for carriages of any description.

Married.] At Warrington, Mr. G. Hatton, to Miss Mather.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Mr. William Keigg, aged 25, to Miss Elizabeth Speight, of Blackbarrow, aged 45.—The Rev. Inigo William Jones, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Gale, only daughter of Colonel Gale, of Paradise-hall, near Ulverstone.—Mr. Robert Barlow, head master of Winwick-school, to Miss Royle, of Manchester.

At Lancaster, John McCartney, M.D. of Liverpool,



Liverpool, to Miss Worwick, daughter of the late Thomas Worwick, esq. banker.

At Chester, W. Smith, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Eaton, of the former place.

At Liverpool, Mr. D. Wall, of Waston, to Miss Ann Swettenham, of Bootle.—Captain John Nicholas to Miss Catherine Pritchard.—Mr. Robert Lord, of Bolton le Moors, merchant, to Miss Dixon, daughter of Mr. Dixon, of Preston, near Hull.

*Died.*] At Warrington, aged 21, much beloved and respected, Mr. John Gilpin, one of the people called Quakers, and son of Mr. Mark Gilpin, whose death we recorded last month; a young man of innocent and amiable manners.—Miss Ellen Hatton.

At Lancaster, aged 52, Mrs. Booth, relic of Mr. James Booth, a celebrated philosophical lecturer.—Aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas.—Mr. Sharples, of the Dolphin public-house.

Aged 83, Captain Richard Walker, formerly in the West India trade of that town, from which he had retired several years, with a handsome competency; since which he has been a most useful member of society. He was well informed in astronomy, the mathematicks, and opticks; in which, for his own amusement and the public good, he, to the last, spent his leisure hours. His science in ship building was very great, and has been much attended to by the first and most ingenious builders of that town. He was highly complimented by the late First Lord of the Admiralty in his northern tour, who seemed much pleased with his ingenuity. He died much respected by all his neighbours and acquaintance; a man worthy of imitation.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Mr. Thomas Lowndes.—Aged 17, Miss Margaret Carruthers, daughter of Mr. James Carruthers, merchant.—Aged 67, Mrs. Haselden.

At Manchester, at the house of his brother, Dr. Agnew, Mr. John Agnew, surgeon, late of Rochdale.—In the 55th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Kirkman.—Aged 20 years, Miss Eccles, of Longridge; a young lady of the most amiable disposition.—In her 83d year, Mrs. Ambler, a maiden lady, endeared to a large circle of friends by many virtues, and distinguished through life for the most unaffected piety and goodness of heart.

Aged 75, Mrs. Turner, late matron of the Lying-in Hospital; a situation which she filled ever since its commencement with great fidelity, and discharged its duties with conscientious exactness.

At Harmony-hall, near Millthorp, aged 54, Colonel Edward Pennington. Early in life he lived in the West Indies; after which, he went to the East Indies, where he resided thirty years in the service of the East India Company, from whom he received an ample remuneration on his retiring.

At Wigan, aged 79, Mrs. Thicknefs, wi-

dow of R. Thicknefs, M.D.—Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. Ralph Leigh, of Lowton.

At Gayton, Edward Lloyd, esq. late of Chester, aged 80.

Mrs. Bowden, wife of the Rev. Richard Bowden, of Over Darwen, near Blackburn. She was returning home on horseback from visiting some friends, accompanied by her husband and two sisters, after having been detained several hours by the weather. On passing a small brook, which, during their absence, was much swollen by a very sudden and heavy rain, the impetuosity of the torrent carried her down the stream before her relatives could afford her any assistance. The neighbourhood was soon alarmed; but notwithstanding all their exertions, the body was not found till the next morning.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nantwich, Mr. Schofield, serjeant of the army of reserve, to Miss Betsy Hallwood, of Beam Bridge. This marriage being against the consent of the lady's friends, the brother to the bride actually stripped to fight the parson in the church, for marrying them, who was obliged to procure constables to keep the peace during the nuptial ceremony; after which, the bride was borne off in triumph by the bridegroom and a corporal of the same regiment, to the no small gratification of a large concourse of spectators.

Mr. Daine, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Cawley, of Trafford, near Chester.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Orford, of the Grays.—Mr. Faithful Thomas, many years constable of the castle; which situation he discharged with credit to himself, and advantage to the public.—Mr. Sheffer, hair-dresser.

At Gayton, George Salmon, esq. of Nantwich.—Mr. John Cooke, of Bradley, near Trodsam, aged 57.—Mrs. Hadfield, wife of Mr. Hadfield, of the salt-works, Northwich.

At Bidston, Mr. John Wharton, aged 75.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

A very fine bust of the late Dr. Darwin, in artificial stone, has lately been executed by Mr. Coffen, an ingenious artist, of Derby. The likeness is a most striking one, and the materials of which it is composed not being liable to be injured by the properties of atmospheric air, it is admirably calculated to convey to posterity the image of one of the greatest physicians and philosophers of the age.

*Married.*] Mr. John Arnold, to Miss Anna Eyre, of Radborne, near Derby.—Mr. Thomas Arnold, of Derby, to Miss Brentnall, of Park Hall, near Denby.—Mr. Harding Grant, of Eckington, to Miss Mary Thorpe, of Sheffield.—Mr. William Wainwright, to Miss Ann Williamson, both of Heage.

*Died.*] At his seat at Kedleston, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Scarfsdale, a baronet, doctor of laws, and vice-president of the

the Middlesex-hospital. His Lordship was the eldest son of the late Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. whose family came to this country with William the Conqueror. We find them seated at Kedleston ever since the reign of Edward the First. This family first represented the county of Derby in Parliament in the second year of the reign of Richard II. and continued to do so, with some intervals, until the 12th of William III. from which period the family uninterruptedly represented the county in Parliament, until the year 1761, when his present Majesty was pleased to call the late Lord to the House of Peers. His Lordship's private worth will be in remembrance, and the poor of the surrounding villages will recollect with gratitude his continued benevolence. That his Lordship had an exquisite taste for the fine arts, is universally known and acknowledged by those of the present age, and his noble mansion at Kedleston will remain a monument of it to posterity. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Nathaniel Curzon (now Lord Scarfdale), who represented the county of Derby in two successive Parliaments.

At Chesterfield, aged 73, Mr. William Manley, formerly an attorney of great practice in that place. The mutability of human affairs was strongly exemplified in the fate of Mr. Manley. His practice for many years as a solicitor was extensive, lucrative, and honourable. He was esteemed, visited, and employed by many of the first families in the neighbourhood, but he expired in the parish workhouse. He was very handsomely interred by the subscription of some liberal-minded gentlemen, who had formerly known him in the period of his prosperity.

In the 17th year of his age, Marmaduke Hunloke, esq. second son of the late Sir Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth. — Mr. William Smedley, of Hill Cliff lane, near Wirksworth, aged 75.

At Duffield, aged 83, Mr. Richard Frig-nall.

At Eggington, Mr. John Lowe, high-constable for the hundred of Repton and Gresley.

At Swarkstone, Mr. Thomas Grimes, aged 63. He was formerly house-steward to the late Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke; which office he executed with great credit upwards of twenty five years.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It having been intended to apply to parliament for an act for inclosing the field-land belonging to the town of Nottingham; a meeting was lately held in which a committee was appointed for supporting the rights and privileges of the burgesses and free inhabitants. It was resolved to resist any petition which might be presented to the House of Commons, for inclosing the above lands, for which purpose a subscription has been opened.

An application will be made to parliament in the next session for an act for inclosing the waste lands in the parish of Beeston.

*Married.*] At Nottingham Mr. Samuel Deverill, to Miss Kirkby, of Norton-berry, Herefordshire. — Mr. Eliab Edward Breton, of Duffield, Derbyshire, to Miss Elizabeth Louisa Ann Goodall, second daughter of Mr. Goodall, of Hockley.

*Died.*] At Sion Hill, near Nottingham, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. George Beardmore, late of Shirland-park Mill, Derbyshire.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Wilcock, wife of Mr. Wilcock. — Mr. Stephenson, well known by the appellation of *Astro-Philo-Medicus*. — Mrs. Hannah Wood, wife of Mr. Thomas Wood. — Aged 81, Mrs. Ann Wildbore. — Mrs. Bassett, wife of Mr. Bassett, linen draper.

At Basford, James Bellamy, gent. aged 62. He was respected by all who knew him; his last hours testified his affectionate concern for his family, and his death was marked with the calmness and resignation of a true Christian.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to parliament for acts to inclose commons and waste grounds in the parishes of Cabourn and Swallow, in the lordship of Grasby, and in the lordship of North Kelsey.

A meeting lately took place at Grimsby, between John Julius Angerstein, esq. of London, and George Knox, esq. American Consul, at Hull; the object of which was to form a plan for the farther immediate improvement of that place. Under the auspices of gentlemen so highly distinguished for spirit and abilities, there is no doubt but that in a little time this infant port will become a place of considerable commercial importance.

Government has lately purchased an extensive plot of ground, in Lincoln, on the road branching off towards Gainsborough, for the purpose of forming a military station. A handsome brick building has been erected as a depôt, which is capable of containing 10,000 stand of arms, and it is expected that extensive barracks will likewise be built there in the course of the ensuing spring.

*Died.*] At Stamford, aged 85, Mr. Edward Peak. — Mrs. Lilly, widow of the late Mr. R. Lilly, woolstapler, aged 63.

At Welbourn, near Grantham, Miss Ann Welby, aged 50.

At Cowbit, near Spalding, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, widow, aged 79 years.

At Louth, Mrs. Goofman. — Aged 92, Mr. H. Main.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Belwood, widow, aged 86. — Mr. Daniel Law, aged 101 years, who enjoyed an uninterrupted good state of health till within a few months of his death.

At Waddington Heath, near Lincoln, aged 74,



74, Mr. T. Smith, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Wellingore, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. Wells; and a few days afterwards his son, T. Wells, esq. formerly a lieutenant in the 70th regiment.

At Lincoln, aged 90, Mrs. Jermond, wife of Mr. Jermond.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Whichcote, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Whichcote.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hlinckley, Mr. James Dobbs, of Birmingham, to Miss Catherine Hamilton; and the same day, Mr. William Turner, printer and bookseller, in Hull, to Miss Sophia Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Hamilton, comedian—Mr. George Woodcock, hosier, to Miss Atkins.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Newby, widow, late of the Stag and Pheasant-inn.—Mary Cooper, eldest daughter of S. Cooper, of the Three Cranes-inn.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Phipps.—On board the Carysfert frigate, of the yellow fever, lieutenant John Bellamy of the royal navy, son of the late alderman Bellamy. This gallant young man, who was with Lord Duncan, in his celebrated victory over the Dutch, had been in much other desperate service, and was promoted on account of his great personal courage and nautical abilities.

John Sturgefs, gent. one of the chief constables of the Hundred of Guthlaxton.

At Antigua, Captain Thomas Winstanley, of the 70th regiment of foot, third son of Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston.

At Whitstone, Miss Allen, eldest daughter of Mr. James Allen, farmer and grazier.

At the house of Mr. Buzzard, in Lutterworth, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Marston, late of Mountsorrel.

At his father's house, in Oakham, Rutlandshire, Mr. William Tacy, of Loughborough. He was a member of the Rutland yeomanry cavalry, during the whole of the late war, and of the Loughborough volunteer infantry during the present.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Madeley, Mr. Samuel Stretch, aged 72, who may with justice be ranked in the catalogue of eccentric misers. He was a native of Market Drayton, in Shropshire, and the early part of his life was spent as a private in the army, in which capacity he experienced some service, in fighting the battles of his country. For a length of time he resided in an obscure dwelling at Madeley, into which, it is said, he has not for many years admitted either male or female, and from the best accounts we can give, it was indeed a dwelling of complete wretchedness. It is about fifteen years since he purchased a load of coals, a part of which were left at the time of his death. His chief employ was to go about to the adjacent towns, carrying letters and small parcels, and performing errands for his neighbours. His person be-

spoke the most abject penury; he usually appeared in an old slouched hat and tattered garments, scarcely sufficient to cover his nakedness, with a ragged bag hung over his shoulder, in which he mostly carried a little parsley, or some other kind of herb, the produce of his garden, these he generally offered as a present at the different places where he had to do business, and when accepted, he took care to deal them out with a very sparing hand. This shew of generosity, together with his eccentric address and conversation, usually produced him a tenfold return. On searching his tattered satchel after his death, it was found to contain old bones and shoe-soles, pieces of paper, &c. which articles he usually collected in his peregrinations; his stock of linen consisted of two old shirts and a pair of sheets; in his hut were found several articles of silver plate, &c. His death was occasioned by a violent cold, brought on by his falling into a ditch in a state of intoxication on his return from Newcastle, the Saturday preceding. By his penurious disposition, he had amassed a considerable sum of money (exclusive of a loss of five hundred pounds, which he experienced a few years ago), a part of which he has left to purchase an additional bell for the church at Madeley, and an annual salary for it to be rung every night at nine o'clock during the summer months, and eight during the winter; a chandelier for the church; a bell for the use of the Free-school; 5l. per annum, towards the organist's salary for that place, and a like annual amount for the Drayton organist; a further sum to be applied to the enlarging and repairing the Madeley alms house, and clothing and educating two poor children, until of a proper age to be put apprentice; and to his relations, two shillings and sixpence each. He has nominated six executors; J. Crewe, esq. of Crewe-hall; the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxon; the Rev. B. Stoer, of Madeley; the minister of Drayton; Mr. Wilkinson, of Madeley manor; and Mr. Taylor, of Madeley-heath.

Aged 17, Mr. Glover of Longridge.

At Burton on Trent, aged 87, Mrs. Downes, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Harrison, senior.

At Wolverhampton, aged 67, Catharine Nickins, a maiden lady, daughter of Catharine Nickins, late of Tettenhall, in this county, who died on the 13th December, 1795, in the 82d year of her age, and 55th of her widowhood. That lady before her marriage was Catherine Hale; one of the daughters of Gabriel Hale, who was the youngest son of Robert Hale, and which Robert was the eldest son of that truly distinguished character Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench. The above Catherine Nickins has, by her will given to the Infirmary for the county of Stafford, one hundred pounds Old South-sea stock, and three hundred pounds sterling after her sister, Mrs. Ann Mees's decease,

tease; to the Birmingham hospital, one hundred pounds Old south-sea stock; to a charity school at Tipton, in the county of Stafford, one hundred pounds Old South-sea stock; and fifty pounds sterling, after her said sister's decease; and legacies to the poor of Tipton, Wolverhampton and Tettenhall, at the discretion of the minister of each parish, and which it is intended to lay out in the purchase of linsey petticoats for poor widows. On the decease of Mrs. Mee, the distinguished family of Hale will be extinct.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

According to the annual statements made by the Asylum Committee, of Birmingham, of the expences and supposed savings, with the average number of children maintained each year in that establishment, from its commencement in July, 1797, to July 1804, inclusive, it appears that the savings to the parish during that interval, amount to upwards of 3000*l*. Their average number is about 250. Besides the above savings, in the maintenance of the children, they have made considerable earnings in labour, suited to their ages; the boys, in the heading of pins, and sticking them in rows; the girls, in weaving straw for ladies hats, knitting stockings for the workhouse and asylum, mending linen, &c. The smaller children are employed in making oakum from old ropes; the elder females contribute to the general comfort by their labour in the house, which reduces the establishment to a governess, schoolmaster and mistress, and one female servant. Their habit of industry produces a cheerful subordination, and renders them more acceptable when called into any service in active life. Their health is also much benefited by the order in which they live; for many weeks in succession, not one is to be seen on the sick list, and seldom more than one or two at a time; few in such a number have died, and none are oppressed with hard labour so as to produce deformity, which was not uncommon while under the care of hiring nurseries in the neighbouring villages. This report tends not only to shew, that considerable, and not unsuccessful efforts are made to mitigate the burthens of parochial taxes; but at the same time to prevent, in some measure, their recurrence, by uniting profitable labour with useful habits, in this branch of the rising generation—"The children of the poor."

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Doughty, to Miss Elizabeth Barrows.—Mr. James Brown, to Mrs. Chapman.—Mr. James Humphries, to Miss Ann Knowles.—Mr. Charles Jones, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Jane Evans.

At Aston, Mr. G. Dudley, merchant, of London, to Miss Blakesley, of Denitend.—Mr. John Nichols, to Miss Esther Bullivant.

At Coventry, Mr. James Harris, to Miss Banbury.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, aged 78, Mrs.

Ann Jordan, widow of Mr. Thomas Jordan.—Aged 59, Mrs. Hanson, wife of Mr. Edward Hanson.—Mr. Benjamin Wright, factor.

## SHROPSHIRE.

A fire lately occurred at Mr. Hazledine's iron-foundry, at Coleham, near Shrewsbury. It broke out in the middle of the night, so that it was not perceived till it had raged some time. It was, however, extinguished in the course of a few hours, with no other injury than to the premises, which is estimated at 1500*l*. The provincial accounts state in the narrative of this event, that "a quantity of salt added to the water in the engines was observed to have a very great efficacy in extinguishing the fire."

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, for an act for inclosing, draining, and improving the commons and waste lands in the townships of Dudlinton, Ifton Rhyn, and Weston Rhyn, and Bronygarth; and for another, for inclosing those in the townships of Sweeney and Maelbury, in the parish of Oswestry.

*Married.*] At Stanton, Mr. Rodenhurst, of the Heath-house, to Miss Edwards of High-Hatton.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Birch, to Mrs. H. Bratton.—Mr. Thomas Edwards, to Mrs. Sarah Jones.

At Wem, Mr. John Walford, attorney at law, to Miss Dickin, daughter of Thomas Dickin, esq.

*Died.*] Aged 70, Mr. Poole, of Grafton, near Fitz.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. William Hughes, of the Wyle cop.

At Rockwardine, aged 73, Mrs. Roe, widow of the late Jonathan Roe, esq.

At Shrewsbury, aged 84, Mr. Dorsett.—Mr. John Evans, son of the Rev. D. Evans, of Ruyton.

At Wem, Mr. Beetenon, wife of Mr. Beetenon, surgeon.—Mr. Allbrook, of Breaden-heath

At Oswestry, Mr. Owen Jones.

At Bridgnorth, aged 85, Mr. Thomas Lello, formerly in the service of the corporation of that town, which for many years had allowed him a handsome pension.

At Welton, aged 64, the Rev. George Jas. Edmonds, of that place, and vicar of Clun.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Matthews, to Miss H. Gardner.—Mr. J. Munn, of St. John's, to Miss Perkins, eldest daughter of Mr. Perkins, miller.—Mr. Gerle, druggist, to Miss Lane, both of Tewkesbury.

At Ledbury, George Pressley, esq. of Henrietta-street, London, to Miss Mary Ann Reece, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Reece, of Colwall.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Crowe, wife of Mr. Crowe, tailor.

At the Grange, George Skipp, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester. He was many years in



in the service of the East India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay; and, from his accurate knowledge of the oriental languages, was employed in various embassies at the courts of the native powers during that period. To the accomplishments of the scholar, he united a character of irreproachable integrity and genuine worth; and few have died more sincerely regretted.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

A turnip was lately pulled from a piece of land in the parish of Mansell Gamage, in this county, belonging to J. G. Cotterell, esq. of Garnons, of the following extraordinary dimensions:—it measured  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $39\frac{1}{2}$ , and weighed, without the top,  $27\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. It is preserved at Garnons, as a curious specimen to what a magnitude that valuable root may be brought.

*Married.*] At the Lea, near Rofs, Mr. Edwards, of Cardigan, to Miss Hughes.

At Hereford, Mr. Slane, to Miss Elizabeth Bevan.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Miss Biswell, daughter of the late Mrs. Northy.—In the 65th year of her age, Mrs. Holland, widow of the late Mr. Holland.

At Burlton-court, in his 72d year, John Brewster, esq.

At Byford, Mrs. Waring, wife of Mr. Waring.

At Presteign, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Benjamin Barrow, M.A. rector of Byton.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Beach, of Hardwick, to Miss Hawkins, daughter of Mr. Hawkins, of the Hawthorns, in the parish of Eldersfield, Worcestershire.

Mr. Henry Loveday, clothier, of Painf-wick, to Miss Charlotte Wane, fourth daughter of Mr. Wane, of Fairford.

At Badgeworth, Mr. Mason, of Dowdeswell, to Miss Jones, sister of John Jones, esq. of Cooper's-hill.

Mr. Thompson, to Miss Morgan, both of Newnham.

*Died.*] At an advanced age, Mrs. Lawrence, wife of W. Lawrence, esq. of Sevenhampton.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. Saunders, soapboiler.—Miss Mary Baldwyn, third daughter of Mr. Baldwyn, of Ashton-under-Hill.

At Philpott's Court, near Chepstow, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. John James.—In the 57th year of his age, Mr. Charles Haynes, of Aston-upon-Carion.

At Cain's Cross, Mrs. Judson, wife of Mr. William Judson, an eminent clothier of that place.—In the 64th year of his age, Thomas Baghott, esq. of Prestbury.

At Butler's Court, near Lechlade, in the 45th year of his age, Thomas Powell, esq. captain of the Lechlade company of the Brightwell's Barrow volunteers, and formerly an eminent surgeon, at Highworth, Wilts.

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## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. James Huggins, to Miss E. Prichard, daughter of Mr. William Prichard.—Mr. George Hancock, to Miss Elizabeth Gill.

At Ewelme, Mr. Warner, farmer, to Miss Timms, of Henley.

*Died.*] At Woodstock, Mr. Bennett, postmaster of that place.

At Thame, Mrs. Hedges, wife of Mr. Hedges.

At Watlington, aged 13, Miss Reiton, only daughter of the late Rev. James Reiton.

At Oxford, at the house of her brother, Alderman Fletcher, aged 56, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, relict of the late Rev. T. Robinson, of that university.—Mr. Silvanus Williams, scholar of Baliol-college, aged 21.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting of the principal graziers and feeders of cattle, in and near the Vale of Aylesbury, lately held, it appeared to the meeting, that the present practice of sending all the fat cattle from that neighbourhood, for sale, to the metropolis, whence many of them are driven back, for the supply of the country north-eastward and south-westward of London, is injurious to the butcher, grazier, and consumer, by increasing the expence of sale, by lessening the quantity, injuring the quality, and, consequently, enhancing the price of the meat. It likewise appeared that if a market, held on Mondays, at Aylesbury, were supplied with fat cattle, for a few weeks before and after Christmas, it would tend to remove those inconveniences. It was, therefore, resolved, on the 10th of December, and the 7th and 21st of January next, to supply that market with fat cattle, and that, if the undertaking experienced proper support, the markets, in future years, should commence on the first Monday in August, and be continued every succeeding fortnight till Christmas, and once a month from that period till May-day. A subscription was at the same time opened for promoting the purposes of the meeting.

*Married*] At Bray, Captain George Edward Raitt, of the second regiment of foot, to Miss Frances Jane Jolliffe, youngest daughter of the late William Jolliffe, esq. member of parliament for Petersfield.—Mr. William Hipburne, of Chatham, to Miss Harding of Amersham.

*Died.*] At the rectory, at Emberton, in an advanced age, the Rev. R. Pomfret, upwards of fifty years rector of that place; during which time he was a constant resident. He has bequeathed 50l. to the Northampton infirmary, and a like sum to that of Bedford, to be paid four months after his death. He is much regretted by an extensive acquaintance, and deservedly lamented by the distressed and poor, to whom he was ever a kind benefactor and ready friend.

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*Died.*]

HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Baldock, of an apoplexy, aged 60, the Rev. Caleb Hill, M. A. formerly of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, chaplain to the late Earl of Salisbury, and upwards of thirty-one years rector of Baldock. This worthy man discharged all the duties of his important situation with conscientious fidelity to his flock; and his charity and beneficence to the poor will be long remembered.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Shefford, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. Hicks, surgeon and apothecary. By an unremitted and successful attention to the duties of his profession, which he had practised upwards of fifty years, at Shefford, he was enabled to bring up a numerous family, twelve of whom survive him.

At Woburn, Mr. John Thornton, an eminent linen and woollen draper and wool buyer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

In consequence of the complaints that have been made respecting the want of a proper theatre in the town of Northampton, it is proposed, immediately to erect a new one by tontine, consisting of sixty shares, of 25l. each.

*Married.*] At Gayton, Mr. William George, to Miss Brafield.

At Ilham, Mr. Thomas Daintry, to Miss Hayes.

At Brackley, Mr. Frederic Gee, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Yates, youngest daughter of John Yates, esq.

*Died.*] At Banbury, Mr. William Clarke, plush manufacturer.

At Clipston, Mrs. Hartshorn, wife of Mr. William Hartshorn.

At Watford, in her 33d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, wife of Mr. T. Abbott, grazier.

At Northampton, Mr. Vicars.

At Peterborough, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Bertie, sister of General Bertie, M. P. for Stamford.—Mr. Martin Simpkin — Mrs. Golding, wife of Mr. Golding, tanner. — John Cox, esq.

At Whiston, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. Knapton. She was thirty years matron of the county infirmary, and, as a reward for the fidelity with which she executed that trust, the governors, when age obliged her to resign the situation, settled upon her 20l. per annum, for the remainder of her life.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. E. Foster, merchant, to Miss Finch, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Finch.—Mr. John Goodman, of the Excise-office, to Miss Mary Lound, of North Walsham, Norfolk.

At Ely, Mr. Jefferson, to Miss Bafe.—Mr. Giles, to Mrs. Lawrence.

*Died.*] At Melbourn, in the 82d year of his age, John Hitch, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants of the county. He served the office of sheriff for the counties of Cambridge

and Huntingdon in the year 1774.—Mrs. Brackenbury, wife of J. Brackenbury, esq. of Spillsby.

At Ely, Mr. G. Bennett, one of the lay clerks to that cathedral. His fine toned bass voice will long be remembered by the admirers of sacred music in Ely.

At Cambridge, aged 76, Mr. William Gregory, many years keeper of the county goal and house of correction.—In the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Daintry, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Daintry.

At Kneefworth, Sir Edward Nightingale, bart.

NORFOLK.

The manufacturers of Norwich have it in contemplation to establish a mode of insurance among themselves of all goods shipped at London, Hull, and other parts. A meeting on this subject has already taken place, when it was resolved to procure information, and to call a general meeting of those interested as soon as possible.

The inhabitants of Loddon have entered into a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expence of lighting that town, and the contributions already subscribed have been very liberal.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. Joshua Porter, to Miss Spratt.—Mr. James Gooch, to Mrs. Mary Barker.—Mr. J. Freame Ranney, attorney, of Yarmouth, to Miss Mary Roberts, of Halsted, Essex.—Mr. William Sturley, of Docking, to Miss Hull, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Hull, of Wolverton.

At Wootton, near Loddon, Mr. Salter, of London, to Miss Chansellor, of Beccles.

At Billingford, Mr. Edward Mills, farmer, of Pickenham, to Miss Sarah Blomfield, daughter of Mr. Blomfield, an opulent farmer of the former place.—Mr. William Wright, of Finiham-house, Rougham, to Miss H. A. E. Foster, second daughter of Mr. Peter Foster, of Great Witchingham.

*Died.*] At Brooke, near Norwich, aged 45, Mrs. Sarah Barnard, relict of the late Mr. Barnard, of London, coachmaker to his Majesty.

At Beccles, aged 38, Mr. Robert Burton, many years gardener to the Rev. H. Suckling, and a member of the volunteer corps of that town.—Aged 67 years, Mr. Crowe, a respectable farmer at Catfield. He might truly be said to be the poor man's friend and no man's enemy.

At Norwich, aged 29, Miss Gynne, granddaughter of the late Mr. George Gynne, keeper of the county gaol.

At Lynn, aged 75, Maxey Allen, esq. who had three times served the office of mayor.—Aged 75, Mrs. Swaine, relict of Daniel Swaine, esq. late of Levington, in the Isle of Ely.

At Walsingham, Mrs. Gunns, upwards of thirty years housekeeper to the late Henry Lee Warner, esq.



At Swaffham, aged 60, Mr. Tho. Breefe, many years master of the post-office there.

Aged 24, Wright Edward Atkyns, esq. of Ketteringham, nephew to John Atkyns Wright, esq. M. P. for Oxford, and only son of the late Edward Atkyns, esq. who married Miss Walpole, daughter of Thomas Walpole, esq. of Athlone, a descendant of Sir John Walpole, who obtained from King Charles I. in the field of battle, the highly honourable augmentation to his arms of a canton gules, charged with a lion of England, and for his crest an arm upholding a royal crown, and the King's motto, *Dieu et mon droit*. W. E. Atkyns, esq. was late a captain in the first dragoons, or royals, which post he would not at this crisis have quitted but for his declining health. He served upwards of seven years in the army with high honour, never absenting himself from duty six months during that long period, setting an example of unremitting attention to the service; he possessed the affection and respect of every officer and private in the regiment. No man ever lived more beloved or died more regretted.

At Difs, in the 67th year of his age, Henry Browne, gent. attorney at law, who during a long course of extensive professional business, maintained an unsullied reputation, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His manners were pleasing and conciliatory, and his zeal to serve his friends led him to exertions disproportionate to his bodily powers. He was candid, generous, and humane, and those who formed his domestic circle will never forget the tender husband and the kind and indulgent father.

At the palace of the Bishop of Norwich, Francis Dawson, esq. of Newmarket, a gentleman well known and highly respected on the turf.

At Shipdam, the Rev. Colby Bullock, 51 years rector of that parish. He was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1746.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Payne, of Great Barton, to Miss Murton, of Hinderclay.—Mr. Samuel Wild, ship carpenter, of Woodbridge, to Miss Mary Ann Burch, daughter of Mrs. Burch.—Mr. Frederick Kemball, of Hitcham, to Miss Susannah Fuller, of Bildeston.

At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Musgrove, to Miss Hubbard.

*Died.*] At Woodbridge, Mrs. Threlfall.—In the 57th year of his age, Robert Cooper, esq. banker.

At Bungay, in the 56th year of his age, Daniel Bonhote, esq. attorney at law, and captain of the second company of Bungay volunteers.

At Ipswich, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Scott, attorney at law.—In his 78th year, Mr. William Hatton, farmer, of Great Finborough, formerly a merchant of Beccles.

At Hury, in a very advanced age, Mr. Thomas Rutter.—Robert Eagle, esq. lieutenant

of the Lakenheath volunteers, and second son of R. Eagle, esq. of Lakenheath.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Halsted, Mr. Greenwood, of Colchester, to Miss Bentall.—Mr. Joseph Woodward, sen. of Feering, to Mrs. Brewer.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Mark Woodhead, of Hoe Mill, to Miss Mary Warren, of Chelmsford.—Mr. John Crush, jun. of Duke's farm, Roxwell, to Miss Lucy Beadle.—Mr. Thomas Shepherd, of Romford, to Miss Joslin, of Brentwood.

*Died*] At Colchester, Mr. Malby.—Mr. Fordyce Sherman, schoolmaster.

At Burnham, aged 70, the Rev. Mr. Cromwell, baptist minister, who lived an exemplary life, and perfectly consistent with his situation as a preacher of the gospel.—Mr. T. Dixon, miller, of Felsted.—Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. John Bacon, of East Hanningfield.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. James Turner, of the Wheat Sheaf.—The Rev. R. Foster, rector of Great Marley, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757, and B. D. 1765; he served the office of proctor in 1763.

At Dunmow, in the 54th year of his age, John Rayner, esq. surgeon. With extensive skill in his profession he combined great benevolence and humanity; the goodness of his heart endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, who have to regret the loss of a truly honest man.

#### KENT.

At a meeting of the Kent Association, held at Ashford, on the 4th of December, it was resolved that the following premiums should be offered for distribution at the next wool fair, to be held on the 17th of July, 1805.—To the person who shall produce the best long-woolled ram-tag, a cup value ten guineas; for the second best, eight guineas; for the best two-yearling long-woolled ram, a cup value five guineas; for the second best, two guineas; for the best pen of five long-woolled ewe-tags, a cup value five guineas; for the second best, two guineas; for the best pen of five long-woolled two-yearling wethers, a cup value five guineas; for the second best, two guineas; for the best short-woolled two-yearling ram, a cup value five guineas; for the second best, two guineas; for the best pen of five short-woolled ewe-tags, a cup value five guineas; for the second best, two guineas; for the best two-yearling bull, a cup value ten guineas; for the best of any age, the owner of the last premium excepted, five guineas; the cattle and sheep to be entitled to the above premiums must have been bred in the county, and be the property of the person who introduces them; they must have eaten no oil-cake. The three first cups for long-woolled sheep are given by the Earl of Thanet, and the first for short-woolled by Filmer Honeywood, esq.

A fat heifer, the property of Mr. Edward Boys,

Boys, of Wellesborough, was lately killed by Mr. Richard Clarke, butcher, of Mersham, who, on opening the paunch, found in it one guinea and one half guinea in gold, and two shillings in silver.

*Married.*] At Ash, Mr. Thomas O. Curling, of Stuart, in the Isle of Thanet, to Miss Jane Becker, of Gilton.

At Town Malling, Mr. George Green, sen. to Mrs. Lovegrove.—Walter Syms, esq. captain of the 69th regiment of foot, to Martha Careless, eldest daughter of the Reverend Mark Noble, rector of Barming.—Mr. Valentine Simpson, of Gore Hill, near Sittingbourne, to Miss Bennett, daughter of Thomas Bennet, esq. of Faversham.

At Greenwich, William Boyd Ince, esq. to Miss Smith, of Croom's Hill, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bradley, rector of Hartley.

*Died.*] At Sevenoaks, after a long and painful illness, William Sheppard, esq. of Styles hill, near Frome, Somersetshire.

At Sheerness, in the 21st year of her age, Miss Wade, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Wade, esq. of New Grange, Leeds.

At Boughton, Mrs. Butt, wife of William Butt, esq. of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire.

At Staplehurst, aged 27, Lieutenant William Finch, of the Loyal Staplehurst volunteers. His remains were interred in the family vault at Tenderden with all due military honours.

At Greenwich, aged 42, Captain Alexander Sutherland, of the 30th regiment.

At Rochester, Thomas Hill, gent. a common-councilman of that city.—Mr. Greenwood, silversmith.

At Canterbury, Miss Drew, only daughter of the late Mr. John Drew, surgeon.—In his 77th year, the Rev. William Howdell, vicar of West Hythe, in Romney Marsh. Besides numerous legacies to his relatives and friends, he has left to the Kent and Canterbury hospital 500l.; to the widows and orphans of the clergy of the diocese, and to the Lying-in charity of Canterbury, each 100l.

#### SURRY.

At a guild merchant lately held at Guildford, it was resolved that the ancient market for cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs, should be revived and kept upon Tuesday once a fortnight, in the North-street, commencing with the 18th of December, 1804, and to continue the whole day.

*Married.*] At Clapham, the Rev. H. Oakeley, only son of John Oakeley, esq. of Fir Grove House, Salop, to Miss Catharine Bolland, second daughter of Mr. Bolland, of Clapham.

At Kew, Mr. John Betts, to Miss Ann Nesbitt, daughter of John Nesbitt, esq.

*Died.*] At Epsom, Mrs. Newton, in her 69th year.

At Mountclere, Roehampton, Sir John Dick, Bart. in the 85th year of his age. Sir

John died worth about 160,000l. the whole of which he has left in equal divisions to Mr. Carr, Mr. Simmons, the Rev. Mr. Cleaver, and Dr. Vaughan, his physician, after a reservation of annuities of 160l. per annum each to his housekeeper and the servant who attended his person, and 200l. per annum to Colonel Pleydell, in approbation of his attachment to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

At his house at Clapham, J. Castell, esq. aged 70.

At Guildford, Mrs. Vincent, wife of Mr. J. Vincent, aged 65.

At Sutton, aged 63, Mr. Henry Nock, late of Ludgate-street, gun-maker.

#### SUSSEX.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Sussex Agricultural Society was held at Lewes on the 4th of December, to award their several premiums to the industrious and deserving poor.

*Married.*] At Withyham, Mr. Garratt, an elderly bachelor, to Mrs. Edwards; his old batchelors rang a complete peal of three hours and five minutes on the occasion.—James Eldridge West, esq. of Postern Park, to Miss Ashburnham, only daughter of Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. of Broomham.

*Died.*] At Seaford, Mrs. Spice, aged 97.

At Brighton, Mr. Knapp, builder.—Mr. Gilburd, perfumer.

At Lewes, Lieutenant Wood, of the Monmouth and Brecon militia.

At Bolney, Mr. Blaker, a very respectable yeoman, whose loss will be much lamented by the labouring poor, to whom he was a constant friend and benefactor.—Mr. Barber, miller.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Baker, of Burwash, relict of the late Thomas Baker, esq. of Mayfield, formerly High Sheriff of the county.

At Henfield, aged 95, Mr. Hudson, the oldest inhabitant of that parish.

At BRIGHTHELMSTONE, John Parkhurst, esq. who for many years was one of the principal medical practitioners of that place; he declined business some years ago, and withdrew from the world, confining himself to the society of a few religious friends. He asserted, defended, and maintained the truths of the gospel, and adorned the doctrine of his Saviour by a steady and uniform conduct in his Christian walk, and by entire resignation to the will of the Almighty.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Many useful and extensive buildings are now erecting by government at Portsmouth: among which the following are most deserving of notice. The magazine at Tipper-point stands in a very advantageous situation for the purpose for which it is intended, at a distance from other buildings, and having at high tides a sufficiency of water to admit vessels of considerable burthen to come along-side and receive their cargoes. The buildings at this point are very large and numerous, and the magazines



magazines and stores judiciously arranged. The new gun-wharf, erecting on a point which projects a considerable distance into the harbour, between the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, is also a work of magnitude, and will prove of great importance to the ordnance department, as there will be places of every description for the depositing of arms, ordnance-stores, &c. together with the necessary buildings for assisting that branch of defence. In addition to these edifices a large range of buildings is just commenced, in the lower part of Portsea, near the water, and adjoining the army depot. These will contain workshops, store-houses, &c. of all kinds, for the better furtherance of all necessary articles for the ordnance. This work, when completed, will be of great importance to the nation, and cause a considerable saving in the expence of transporting articles of that description from Woolwich and other places.

*Married.*] At Southampton, John Croke, esq. eldest son of J. C. Croke, esq. of Kempshot-park, to Miss Margaret Wilson, third daughter of the late Richard Wilson, esq. of Pottery-house, Berks.—Mr. Alexander, of Wherwell, to Miss Potheary, of Wallop.

At Southampton, Captain Lynch Cotton, of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Robbins, daughter of John Robbins, esq.

At Ringwood, Mr. Thomas Hyde, of Hambridge, to Miss Ann White, of Bisterne farm.

*Died.*] Suddenly, Mrs. Inglefield, wife of Mr. Thomas Inglefield, late of the King's-head inn, Gosport.

At Marwell-hall, J. Utterton, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Suffex.

At Southampton, Mr. Dunning, straw-hat manufacturer.—Mr. Robert Pearson, son of Mr. Richard Pearson, coal-merchant.

At Havant, Mr. William Peate, and the following day his wife, they were both interred in one grave, at Badhampton.—Mr. Jefferys, a respectable farmer, of Northington.—Mr. Baker, wife of Mr. John Baker, of New Alresford.

At Newport, William Bowreman, esq. son of the late William Bowreman, esq. of Brook-house; and a few days afterwards, his sister, Mrs. Bassett, wife of Mr. J. Bassett.

At Ashe, by a fall from her horse, after an interval of twelve hours, aged 56, Mrs. Lefroy, wife of the Rev. George Lefroy, rector of that parish, and of Compton, in Surry, and eldest daughter of the late Edw. Brydges, esq. of Wootton, in Kent, by Jemima, daughter and coheir of William Egerton, L.L.D. grandson of John, second earl of Bridgewater. It is not easy to describe the grief and consternation which this unfortunate event has created. No woman ever engaged so warmly the affections of her family, the admiration of her acquaintance, and the hearts and prayers of the poor. Nature had endowed her with powers of intellect very

rare, with a rapidity of perception, an extent of comprehension, and a command of perspicuous and energetic language, which from her very childhood drew forth wonder and applause. Her talents for poetry displayed themselves before she was twelve years old, and various were her compositions in early life, which for the union of a brilliant fancy, of pathetic sentiment, and of elegant and beautiful simplicity of expression, have long been grateful to those who possess taste and genuine feeling. Yet great as were the qualities of her mind, they were far exceeded by the excellencies of her heart, which exhibited in every action, in every word, in every thought, the benevolence and angelic goodness of her disposition. In the character of a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a sister, she lived only to confer happiness on others.—Nor did her exertions and influence end here. Enthusiastically fond of society, she communicated vivacity and delight wherever she went. Her looks beaming with cheerfulness and good humour, irradiated every room she entered, and her lively or soothing conversation always conveyed pleasure, or consolation, or kindness. But while she was the delight of the higher orders, she never for a moment forgot or neglected those below her. To the poor, her visits and attentions were unremitting; to them she daily administered food and clothing, and instruction; to them she breathed out those elevated sentiments of religious comfort, of which her whole soul was full, and by which every action of her life was guided. She herself taught the village children to read and write; to a wide circuit of neighbouring parishes she distributed medicine and advice; and when the cow-pox was discovered, she made herself mistress of the art, and inoculated upwards of eight hundred with her own hand. How deep will be the lamentation of this unhappy neighbourhood, they only can imagine who have had an opportunity of observing how much she was beloved and adored; what a loss of credit, what a wound of affection, what a deprivation of love and pleasure and instruction her near and unfortunate relatives have received, no words can describe: but the mysterious ways of an all-wise Providence it is vain and impious to scrutinize.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Jacob Cope, esq. of Upper Thames-street, London, to Mrs. Chapman, widow of Mr. Chapman, of Semington.—James Halcomb, of Aldbourn, to Miss Blissett, of Poulton, near Marlborough.

At Wilton, Mr. Phipson, to Miss Thring.

*Died.*] Mrs. Braithwaite, relict of the late John Braithwaite, esq. of Marlborough.

At Smallbrook, Mr. Robert Burt, late of Warminster, aged 33 years.—Mr. John Stump, of Corsham, aged 60.—In the 60th year of his age, Mr. Swayne, of Steeple Langford, a man of the strictest honour and integrity, and possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of charity.

*Married.*]

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Abingdon, Mr. Cox, of Farringdon, to Miss Beesley, of Dry Sandford.—Mr. May, of Sonning, to Miss Barnard.

*Died.*] At Shottesbrook House, in the 79th year of his age, Arthur Vansittart, esq. one of the verdurers of Windsor Forest. He represented this county in several successive parliaments, with much honour to himself and advantage to his constituents. He also served his country for a great number of years, as Colonel of the regiment of militia from its first establishment; was Vice-Lieutenant of the county during the absence of the Duke of St. Albans, and was eminently assiduous and attentive in the discharge of his duty as a deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate.

At Reading, Mrs. Bafden, aged 88.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

Francis Cook, the blind seaman, who was lately robbed in the streets of London by his comrade, after having been dismissed as incurable, by eminent oculists in London, has been restored to the complete use of his sight, by the skill of W. Sully, a surgeon, residing at Wiveliscombe, near Taunton. The disorder was considered by the ablest practitioners in town as *gutta serena*, a disease that has hitherto defeated the power of art.

*Married.*] At Wedmore, Benjamin Tyley, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Tucker, daughter of Mr. Tucker—William Lyde, esq. of Lyng, near Taunton, to Miss Bobbett, daughter of Dr. Bobbett.

At Bath, William Hoare Hume, esq. M. P. for the county of Wicklow, to Miss Dick, only daughter of the late Samuel Dick, esq. of Dublin.

*Died.*] At Frome, aged 35, the Rev. John Pocock, curate of that town, and rector of Lullington.

At Bath, the lady of Sir Francis Baring, bart.—Thomas King, sen. esq. formerly an eminent statuary.—The Rev. Sir James Strong, bart. of Tynam, in the county of Armagh.—Lieutenant Colonel Holland, of the Bengal artillery, in the 41st year of his age.—The Rev. Peter Grigg, rector of Bathwick, in the 83d year of his age.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. John Foot, of Babery, to Miss Hutchings, eldest daughter of the late John Hutchings, esq. of Farringdon, Somersetshire.—Mr. Bernard Gapper, an eminent clothier of Winham, to Miss Elizabeth Hullett, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Hullett, of Seatown, near Bridport.—The Rev. John Banister, of Warcham, to Miss Mary Baker, of Brittol.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Mudford, Mr. James Minchinton, aged 22, to Mrs. Mary Tayler, widow, aged 66.

*Died.*] At Barnstaple, J. Warren Glubb, esq. attorney at law, captain of the Tarringtoa troop, in Lord Rolle's regiment of North Devon gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry. He

was a gentleman of strict integrity in his profession, and of a chearful and benevolent disposition.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, at Vicenza, in Italy, in the 24th year of his age, Bertie Greathead, jun. esq. son of Bertie Greathead, esq. of Guys Cliff, near Warwick, a most accomplished and excellent young man, whose loss has occasioned an irreparable breach in the happiness of his afflicted and affectionate parents, and will ever be remembered with sensations of the deepest regret by an extensive circle of friends, to whom he had rendered himself dear by his talents and virtues. Educated under the immediate view of his admirable parents, whose whole life was a series of devotion to the interests and happiness of their only child, no advantages were wanting which might render him a valuable member of society, or contribute to enlarge or adorn his mind, and his natural dispositions favoured and promoted every view of his fond parents. Subordination of all other advantages to morality, independence of body and mind were considered by these excellent instructors as the first objects of education. Observing the bad effects upon the morals which unavoidably result from public education, however carefully conducted, they resolved to entrust the direction of their son's principles to no uninterested preceptors, and to take this serious charge entirely upon themselves; and, in order to secure an independence liable to no external changes, they determined to watch and cultivate in him those inclinations for particular pursuits, which, may for the most part be discovered in all during the earlier years of life, but which are too seldom regarded in the distribution of professions and employments. With these views they removed him from Eton to his own home, and there encouraged a taste for the arts, and particularly painting, which had developed itself in his infancy, and which became more and more conspicuous, as opportunities were afforded for studying those details, without which the highest natural genius must bend before the unintelligent but unremitting exertions of ignorance and stupidity. Shortly after his removal from Eton they accompanied him, in 1797, to the Continent, and at Göttingen, Dresden, Vienna, and Berlin, gave him every opportunity of becoming acquainted with foreign manners, and, at the same time, of advancing his general education and the more immediate object of his studies from the advantages offered by the liberality of foreign academies. With the same objects in view they visited Paris in 1802, and were among the number of those unfortunate individuals whom the unjustifiable violence of a foreign tyrant detained from their country and homes. They procured, however, leave of absence from France, and, under this permission, visited Dresden, from whence they proceeded to Vicenza, where their amiable



son was attacked by an inflammation of the lungs, which, after sixteen days, terminated his existence. In his genius as an artist we may venture to assert, that he was exceeded by none of those whose professional application to these pursuits give them every advantage over others, who pursue the art merely as an amusement. His numerous sketches remain to prove the correctness of this assertion. If he had faults, they were such as genius frequently commits, and which, though they might occasionally impede the progress, could not obscure the lustre of his great abilities. Afflicted parents! beloved friends! to behold, at a yet early period of life, every fair blossom of hope rudely torn off by ad-

versity, to see the clearest prospects of earthly happiness obscured for ever, is indeed your melancholy lot. These severe dispensations of Providence occasionally visit the abodes of virtue; and in our conviction of the justice and wisdom of Almighty decrees, we must admit even these to be dispensations of justice and wisdom, ordained for the good of humanity. In these severe dispensations, we should behold the arm of God stretched out to assist those who have deserved his interference by their virtues, and should acknowledge, that Heaven contributes in this way to the purification of its favourites, and their more complete preparation for a state of unlimited happiness which is to come.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE prices of cotton continue to rise. The crops have almost every where failed. In America, the growing cotton was infested by a species of insect that caused excessive havoc in it. That which is called Bow Georgia cotton is scarcely to be had at any price; and as the scarcity is real, it is not to be conceived but that the prices must continue to rise throughout the season.

Remittances from America never came more slowly than in the present year. In the Southern American States, the failure of the crops has left the planters and merchants without means to satisfy the demands of their creditors of this country. One or two honest men among them have written, that, having no produce, they will even sell off their slaves, and remit the prices, rather than suffer their correspondents to be reduced by their misfortune to bankruptcy. But, if we be not widely misinformed, it is not in the character of many American traders to act this fair and honourable part. The laws of the American States are much too favourable to debtors willing to defraud their creditors. A man who owes more than he chuses to pay, in America, may transfer his property, by a secret assignment, to some confidential friend, suffer himself to be laid in prison for debt, then after a few days imprisonment, swear that he has nothing in the world with which to satisfy his creditors, come out of prison free from any claims of creditors, resume the property of which he had made a trust-transfer, and renew his business, a richer and more flourishing man than before. This laxity and facility of the laws of insolvency and bankruptcy in America, have proved fatal to the reputation of American commercial faith. We know for certain, that a very large proportion of the bankruptcies in London, are occasioned by disappointments of remittances from America. An English merchant known to trade largely to America would, at that moment, be judged to be, even for that reason alone, of very suspicious solvency. It is astonishing that the legislators of the United States should not perceive that it is of the greatest importance to make the commercial credit of their country as good as possible; and that it is utterly impossible for any country to be very rich in commercial credit, unless its laws be severe against insolvent debtors, and afford the utmost facility to creditors, especially to foreign creditors in the recovery of their debts. Should the merchants of America in general, persist in giving the same trouble, as of late, to English merchants intrusting them with their property, the necessary consequence must be, that, within a very short time, no American will be able to procure one sixpence worth of goods to be shipped for him from London, unless he shall have previously paid the price. America will thus be, in effective commercial wealth, some millions poorer than it is at present. For to the honest, sensible, industrious merchant, and especially to every great commercial nation, credit is more than even ready money—it is the very lever of Archimedes, capable to move the world from its foundations. To the man of confusion, to the spendthrift, to the swindler, it is amply the means of fraud and ruin. We exhort the patriots of America to render their bankrupt-laws more rigorous, that their public and private credit may become more worthy of a great commercial nation.

We cannot yet congratulate the Public on the emission of a new coinage of gold, silver, and copper money, such as the internal traffic of this country most urgently demands. The excellent copper coinage of Mr. Boulton's mint is still kept back from circulation by interested coffeehouse-keepers, alehouse-keepers, ginshop-women, and shopkeepers in general. It is almost as impossible to procure a few genuine halfpence or penny pieces of the Boulton coinage from a shopkeeper, as to get a knee-buckle from a Scotch Highlander, or to educe gold by any labour of purification from the most gaudily glittering pyrites.

The prices of grains have not lately had any considerable rise; but it is not yet to be expected that they should fall. Much will depend on the state of the weather during the next three months, in regard to the rise or fall of the prices of grain. It is to be remembered, that we cannot immediately procure further supplies from the Baltic.

The price of our Three per cent. stocks continue to fluctuate about 57. Bank stock is at 167½. Exchequer bills are at from one to two shillings discount.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE concluding month has not been less favourable to the farmer, than those that have preceded it, from the mild and open state of the weather. The early sown wheats look well, and the late sown crops are coming forward in the most promising manner, and have in general a very healthy appearance. Old grain still continues to be sold at high prices, but corn in general, in the country markets, may be said to be on the decline, particularly barley and oats.—The present average of all England is, Wheat, 84s. 4d.; Rye, 51s. 8d.; Barley, 45s.; Oats, 27s.

The clover seeds prove difficult to thrash, and the red sort is likely to prove a very inferior crop; what has been threshed turns out very little seed for the quantity of straw.—In Whitechapel Market, Hay fetches from 3l. to 4l. 10s.; Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.; Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 4s.

From the mildness of the weather on the first half of the month, the stock in the pastures have done well; and lean cattle at the late fairs have declined much in value, particularly sheep and hogs. Cows and calves, good fresh horses and cart colts, obtain however great prices.

The feeding and fattening of the different sorts of stock, have seldom been conducted with more advantage than in the present season.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 8d.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 6s. to 7s.; Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

The more general operations of manuring the grass lands, ditching, hedging, and gripping, as well as those of breaking up leys, have likewise been performed with more than usual facility, from the circumstance of the weather having been so highly favourable.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of November, to the 24th of December, 1804, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.35.	Dec. 18 & 19.	Wind N.E.	Highest 51°.	December 14.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 28.90.	December 13.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 12°.	December 24.	Wind N.E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 85 hundredths of an inch			Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 21°		
From the evening of the 13th inst. to the same hour on the 14th, the mercury rose from 28.90 to 29.75.			At seven o'clock in the morning of the 23d inst. the thermometer stood at 33°; at the same time on the next day it was no higher than 12°.		

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is nearly equal to 9-10ths of an inch in depth.

The present has been a true December month, in general gloomy and cold. On the 6th inst. a very thick fog completely enveloped the metropolis about ten o'clock in the morning; it fortunately did not last more than about half an hour, or many serious accidents must have been the consequence; but during that time it was impossible to see any thing at the distance of a few inches. Snow has fallen on five different days during the month, but in no great quantities. The degree of cold yesterday morning, viz. twenty degrees below the freezing point, was unusual for the month of December. It was accompanied by a very white frost, which is in general an indication of a change in the weather. The frost, in conformity to this observation, seems to be giving; during the whole of the last night (the 24th) the mercury was not once as low as the freezing-point. It is often observed, that within twenty-four hours after the sudden and rapid rise of the barometer, the weather changes from fair to foul. The sudden rise on the 13th was an exception to this general rule; and exceptions to this and other rules have occurred several times during the last six months.

*General Summary of the State of the Weather, from Christmas-day, 1803, to Christmas-day, 1804.*

The mean height of the barometer for the year, is equal to 29.873; that of the thermometer is 50° 65'. The quantity of rain fallen is equal to something more than 34 inches in depth, which is a larger quantity by 6 inches than fell during the last year.

During the year there have been 103 days in which rain has fallen, and 17 in which there has been snow or hail; 144 may be reckoned as very brilliant, and the remaining 102 may be nearly equally divided into what are deemed fair and cloudy days.

The state of the wind has been as follows: 25 days the wind has been north; 9 east; 11 south; 41 west; 96 north east; 33 north west; 16 south east; and 135 south-west.

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